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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 51 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required —Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,962
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,903
7th April	MALWA	10 941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†	11,450
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,337
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,928
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	16277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,962

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
26th February	MASULA*	7,361
10th March	PRUTH	5 000
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,600

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons	
1923.			
9th March	MOLDAVIA		
6th April	SALDERA		Connects at Colombo with S.S. Eyansa for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd March	BARALA	Busra via K'wa Karachi and P. Gulf ports."
2nd ,,	VASNA	Busra via Karachi
3nd ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Koweit
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'wa
7th ,,	TAROBA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
[MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 188.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1128.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb. Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar. Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar. Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arriva l.	Dep?
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	3rd Mar
Rangoon Maru	K. Dote	5,059	2ndMar	14th ..
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kohun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	5,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

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BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

S. S. "SHUJA" 4932 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 5th March, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.
16, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(AND REDUCED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23...	Rs. 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
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THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonosaki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janerio	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
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(WITH GOLD)

All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of Life." If you are run-down you need a course of this Rejuvenator. As a blood purifier it has no equal and as an ideal tonic it has wonderful effect on Anaemia, Dyspepsia and Constipation. The external application "Organ Oil" prepared by an elaborate and expensive process gives marvellous result in all cases of local weakness, due to abuse or excess in life. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. Nervinus with Gold at Rs. 5 a bottle and the external application at Rs. 2-8 a phial. Both together at Rs. 7 (Postage extra).

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Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

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P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTAT.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Lurgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, er annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
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PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921.	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,000

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or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

Established 1891.

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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Dry, French and Chemical Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COPPERSMITHS are required for work in the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Loco. Workshops, Parel. Applications with record of previous service to be sent to the LOCO. AND CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, DeLisle Road, Bombay.
A 15816

WANTED—A competent long experience & hard-working young man as carding and spinning Master for a local spg: and wvg: Mills. Apply with testimonials and salary expected" Box No. 9076 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C15801

WANTED—A smart SHORT-HAND TYPIST, strong in English. The applicant should state his University qualification. Apply Post Box No. 252, General Post Office, Bombay.
A R6585

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN in Jatha and Bunder Lines also in Sundries and Papers. Apply Box No. 9058 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15763

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
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A R6543

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred. Handsome salary to a competent person. Apply to Box No. 9079 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu SANSKRIT GRADUATE, National Volunteer desirous engaging literary work on Rs. 75/- p.m. with Prospects. Author or poet preferred. Apply NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Lalji Poonsey's Chawl, Ghatkopar.
A R6633

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A R6619.

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A R6629

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WANTED SITUATION—Young Science Graduate,, experienced mill line, seeks EMPLOYMENT can act as salesman or representative. Write Box No. 9085 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6628

WANTED—SITUATION by an educated Young man (Inter) knowing correspondence, office work—any capacity. Apply Box. No. 9084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6627

A Respectable Indian, well educated, thoroughly experienced in COLOUR business, acted as GENERAL MANAGER mostly in Southern India, for leading DYES & CHEMICALS Firms, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box. No. 9080 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6606.

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AL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGALOW with compound, situated at Chaupatty Road. Apply to D. G. BANKER, 34, Chaupatty Road.
C R6626.

TO LET—Portion of our office. Rent moderate. Apply to BRANCH SECRETARY, National Indian Life Insurance Company, Examiner Press Building, Fort.
C R6593

OFFICES and FLAT—TO LET in Elphinstone Circle on the 3rd floor. Rent moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R6581

WANT TO SUB-LET FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN SHOP near Museum. Excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 9075, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6584

TO BE LET for immediate occupation FLATS and ROOMS in brisk locality opposite St. Xavier School in a pucca new-built building. Apply sharp, top floor, Palia Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R6592

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, one large Rs. 60. One small Rs. 45, well lighted and airy. Apply AMROSE & SONS, 98, Bell Lane, Fort.
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C R6580

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HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

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FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. H. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

SEVENTEEN ELEPHANTS of both sexes recently captured in Kalkankote are available for sale. For further particulars please apply in person to B. V. RAMAIENGAR, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore. 19th February, 1923.
N C15812

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE—3 Strong powerful machinery, standard makers, fitted with strong teakwood bodies suited for transport bulk cargo, five ton capacity. Not used. favourable terms. Unique opportunity. Apply MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED. No. 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA 15811

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—4 Seater small ENGLISH CAR, very economical 30 miles per gallon, New 710x90 tyres recently overhauled. Price Rs. 2,400 or offer. Box No. 9082 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J.A. R.6615.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—One 7-Bowl CALENDER MACHINE with 66" with or without Chasing and Frictioning arrangement new or secondhand in perfect working order for ready delivery. Write to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., Machinery Department, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6621.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINTING PRESS OWNERS.—FOR SALE—Fresh consignments of GERMAN MAKE Platen-press "ZEUS" with cylindrical inking (Tradle with power motion, size 13½in. by 17½in.), PRINTING MACHINES for the production of fine jobwork, Art printing in one or more colours, first class halftone and three-colour printing, as well as for Die-sinking and Embossing of paper and carton. More than 25,000 machines in use. For prices, etc., apply to:—THE PIONEER MILL STORES TRADING CO., 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
K R6555

QUARY AND MARBLE WORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE as erected at Makrana; Rajputana, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway:—Enquiries invited for one or more items: 2. STEAM DERRICK CRANES, all steel construction jibs 60' long capacity 15 tons; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel 5.6' guage to lift 8 tons 30 ft. jib.; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel metr guage to lift 6 tons; 5. OVERHEAD HAND TRAVELLING CRANE, 30 feet span capacity 2 ton; 6. OPENSIDE CARBORUNDUM MACHINES for moulding and sawing marble and stone; 4. LATHES for turning Granite marble and stone column disc cutters automatic sliding gear; 2. POLISHING LATHES; 3. RUBBING TABLES, 8.0 diam.; 2. RIPSAWS 10.0 by 2.6; 1. PLANING MACHINE, 11.0 by 3 by 3.6; 1. AIR COMPRESSOR BELT DRIVEN (INGERSOLL-RAND). 8" by 9" by 300 revs. pressure; 1. "RUSTON" HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER SUCTION GAS ENGINE and PRODUCER PLANT 120 B.H.P.; 1. "RUSTON" 16 N.H.P. SEMI PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; 6. SETS OF WIRESAWS; 1. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 30"; 1. LATHE, S. S. & S. 6"; 8. BELT driven and pulsometer PUMPS Rails, tip trucks and crane skips; SHAFTING pulleys and belts; Wire rope and chain slings; Quantity of used W. I. Tube; Quarry tools drills and picks; Blacksmiths and pitters tools; Roofs of buildings; steel trusses and purlins covered Corrugated iron.

1. 430' longs 35.6 wide; 1. 100 by 26.0; 1 60 by 16.0 1. 234' by 24'-4"; The latter built on iron stanchions, back and ends closed in with corrugated iron, Joists old rails and scrap, Sundry stores. For particulars and prices apply to MARTIN & CO., 6 & 7 Clive Street. CALCUTTA.
K C15677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

STAMPS—British India 1½ annas (plural) King George Mint 4 annas, 20 Liechenstein, 20 French Colonies, 20 Danzig, 17 Turkey, 25 unused stamps. All different, 6 annas each. PETER DESOUZA, Jhansi.
L R6632

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TUITION IN DENTISTRY.—Owing to the success of the tuition class held last Summer, and to requests from friends of several of last year's students, it has been decided to hold another class this Summer during the months of March to September. A course of lectures and demonstrations will be given by Captain Davidson, L. D. S., embracing the entire field of Modern Dentistry, and at the termination of the course, a certificate, (at present being cepperplated by the Times of India Press, Bombay) will be awarded to students attending. Particulars of fees, etc., may be had on application to Mr. I. J. Michael Secy. to Capt. Davidson, Marker Tower Building, Circular Road, Quetta.
M R6569

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to advance about Rs. 40,000 for a good and very lucrative business paying about 20 p.c. nett profit; amount will be returned within three months. Some part will be given in the business and interest on the capital. For more particulars please apply to Box No. 9086 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6631

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO For Wednesday, 13th Extra Meetings 28th Feb. 1923, As usual 3 Winners and 4 places will be given only for Rs. 5. Try your chance for this special day. Don't fail. Available Race days 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind ROSE & CO.,
S C15819

KING gave 6 Winners following 8 Winners last time. TIPS Rs. 10/- obtainable only on Race mornings, from L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. INSTRUCTIONS for profitable results, price Rs. 100/- (one hundred) by post only.
S R6603.

HOW to FIND OUT WINNERS IN RACES" by Sepharial; annas 12 each. Very few copies, Apply M. JAMSHEDJI & SONS, Dadoo Bdgs., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
S C15762

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

FOR SALE—Very few English OFFICE FILES foolscap and letter size at Re. 1/8/- each. Apply M. JAMSHEDJI & SONS, Dadoo Bdgs, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 15761

RED INDIAN 1922 COMBINATION Electric lights, in perfect condition Rs. 1,600 or offers. Box No. 9083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6616.

REMEMBER: TRIVRUTH LEHYAM relieves your constipation. It stimulates a dull liver and is sweet and nutritive. Can be had at all Chemists and Stores. ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
T. R.6611.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of French Patent Medicines to be sold on account and risk of Mr. J. Rembold of Barrackpore by Messrs. ALEXANDER & SONS, Clearing Agents, 18, Motilal Mansions, Belasis Road, Byculla.
T R6608.

SEASON PASSING! LOOK SHARP!! Cloth manufactures of Surat, Ahmedabad and Malabar, etc., etc., and other firm's wishing to push on their business in the Punjab should send in their samples and agency terms, AT ONCE, to Messrs. C. L. JAURA & BROS., Gujranwala.
T R6620.

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay, Telephone No. 1223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BURHANPUR (C. P.) MUNICIPALITY have decided to put a few borings in the springed reservoirs of their water works. Work urgent Contractors having boring plant are requested to apply immediately quoting their rates. Soil not discouraging. Further particulars if needed will be supplied without delay, personal inspection of the place is advised.

A. Q. SIDDIQI,
President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
C15820

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will be brought into force from 1st March, 1923. The following are the changes in the mail and Express Trains.

41 Down Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 15/15.
1 Down Nagpur mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 15/45.
27 Down Delhi Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 21/30.
9 Down Madras Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 22/15.
10 Up Madras Mail will arrive Victoria Terminus at 7/35.

For changes in the timing of other trains, please see sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 26-2-1923.
C15815

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO LET on lease for short or long period, plots of land of various dimentions, situate at Dock Yards Road Mazgaon, opposite the Parsi Agiary, Tramway line on two sides and very near the Wadi Bunder Station and the Docks. Eminently, suited for godowns, workshops and residential quarters. Apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors at their Office No. 70, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15801

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST, MISPLACED OR DESTROYED.

THE following document standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau in respect of the shares of the Eastern Bank, Ltd. has been lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Balance Receipt No. 1309 for 262 shares Nos. 77864 to 78125.

All claims in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank., Ltd. Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise duplicate of the document will be issued to the party mentioned above.

Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C.15691.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer Indo Maru having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 27th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs Ericson and Richards Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and damage etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
C15677

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the PARTNERSHIP between LALA BANKEY BEHARILAL and Mr. G. H. Dickson in the Baijnath Balmakund Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent from 1st November, 1922, and that Lala Bankey Beharilal is NOW the sole proprietor of the said Woollen Mills.

BANKEYBEHARI LAL.
Proprietor of the firm of Baijnath Balmakund, Cawnpore.
R.6621.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further payment of Rs. 2/8/0 per share out of the surplus assets of the Company will be made to the holders of Ordinary Shares in the Capital of the above Company, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 4th day of March, 1921, on and after MONDAY the 5th day of March, 1923, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.
C.15817.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts as at 30th September, 1922.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
   The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as additional Directors of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February, 1923 to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15642

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4-20 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September, 1922.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the apointment of:—
   Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., as an additional Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February, 1923, to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15643

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December, 31st, 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. V. A. Grantham who retires from office under Article 67 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 20th to March 7th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1923.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras, on and after March 12th to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th February, 1923, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted
C15679

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS for Indigenous and Imported Stores such as Acids, Brooms, Chisels Glasses, Hinges, Lamps, Nails, Papers, emery Ropes, Soaps, Twine, Washers, and Wicks, etc will be received by the undersigned at his office by 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th March 1923.

Forms of Tender containing quantity & conditions of delivery etc are available and can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.,
C.15738.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and TOOLS of ordinary Section will be received the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.

Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
TA C15750

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for the supply of:—

(A) Brushware.
(B) Cloth Blanketing grey—50,000 yards for a term of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 7th March, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 19-2-23.
C15791

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BE IT KNOWN that by the virtue of power vested in us by the court of the Subordinate Judge, Aligarh in suit No. 6 of 1921 between Lala Ganpat Lal and others plaintiffs and Lala Harcharan Das and others defendants, we the undersigned shall sell the following properties by Public Auction on the premises at Hathras on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1923, in such lots as may fetch the highest price.

The sale will commence from 11 a.m. and will be knocked down to the highest bidder who will be required to deposit the 1th, purchase-money immediately. The bid will be deemed as accepted when sanctioned by the court and the balance of the purchase money will be payable within 15 days from the date the bid is sanctioned by the Court. The sale will be subject to all the rights and incidents of a court sale as provided by Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The properties are open to inspection and such particulars as may be required may be obtained from the undersigned. The map showing the extent of the properties is available for inspection and will be laid before the public at the time of the sale.

Properties to be auctioned, situated in Gunj Kuhna:

1. Cotton Ginning Factory and Press known as the Lalla Mal Harcharandas Cotton Ginning Factory and Press worked by a single Engine and Boiler (with 20 single gins) complete and certain spares.

2. One Kothi and 5 Godowns with the land in front of them and half share of a stable bounded as follows subject to the following conditions:—

(a) L. Harcharandas shall have a right of way to and from his house from and to the Public road over the land of the Kothi.
(b) The land underneath the gateway is the property of L. Harcharandas and Brothers but the purchaser shall have a right of way through the gate way.
(c) A strip of land 9ft. wide along the eastern side of the house of L. Harcharandas will be exempted from sale.

3. A double-storeyed shop close to the Kothi.

THE BOUNDARIES AFORESAID.

East—Public Road.
West—Public Way.
North—Public road and temple of Gokul Chand.
South—Lalla Mal Hardeo Das Spinning Mills and Ginning.

ANANT RAM BHARGAVA,
JANKI PRASAD SINGHAL,
Vakil,
Commissioners.
Aligarh C15739

NOTICE.

UNDER the instructions from our clients, the firm of Messrs. Bechardas Monchand carrying on business at Kharakuwa, without the Fort of Bombay, as Shroffs and Commission Agents, we beg to notify that for the present all transactions on behalf of the firm will be entered into by Sheth Lalbai Trikamlal and the firm will not be liable for any transactions which have been or may be entered into by any person other than the said Sheth Lalbhai Trikamlal.

Dated 24th day of February, 1923.

MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKER,
Attorneys for Messrs. Bechardas Manchand.
C15831

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING for the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1923, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia as Trustees on the Board will expire on the 1st April 1923 and (b) Election of three Trustees.

2. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors and (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak and Mr. Bhukhandas B. Desai to be Auditors for the year 1923-24.

3. Letter from Mr. Gungadas Tulsidas—Regarding inadequacy of the Tramway service on the Kalbadevi line.

4. Letter from Mr. Ahmed E. Esaali—Regarding the condition and lighting of Bapu Khote Street.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Central Labour Board—Forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting of the workers of Bombay, requesting that a maternity hospital at Parel be opened by the Municipality for the use of the working classes of Bombay.

6. Memorandum from Mr. K. A. Padhye—Regarding the omission of his name from the voters' list.

7. Letter from Mr. Ranchhodlal M. Vakil—Suggesting that a rule be framed for regulating the speed of motor cars driven in the city.

8. Letter from Mr. F. J. Hull—Intimating that he will submit a claim for medical and nursing fees incurred by him on account of an accident he met with owing to the bad condition of a certain road.

9. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Regarding the growing nuisance from hawkers, etc.

10. Letter from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner—Regarding the milk supply of the City.

11. Letter from Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga and others—Suggesting the construction of roads between Foras Road and Grant Road and between Balaram Street and Lamington Road.

12. Letter from Mr. Damodhar Raghoba Raote—Requesting that a new Crematorium may be provided at Worli for high class Hindus.

13. Letter from Mr. P. H. Deal, Agent for Rowland's "Glaroff" for motor headlights—Forwarding for inspection and opinion of the Corporation a "Glaroff" which is a device for giving a glareless powerful driving light for motor cars.

14. Letter from the General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—Applying for a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of certain institutions started by the Society.

15. Letter from Mr. Anant Vithal Kowly and others—Complaining about a Hindu Temple at Dadar having been pulled down by the Municipality.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,18,883-6-4 for transfer to the Municipal Lands and Buildings Fund of moneys received on account of sales of buildings and lands, including set-forward lands and on account of recoveries from house owners for permission to build within the regular lines of streets during the past year.

17. Recommending sanction to a proposal for entering into an agreement with Mr. Purshotamdas Brijmohandas for conveying to the Municipality the set-back land at his premises at Benham Hall Lane, and for leasing a portion thereof to him.

18. Recommending that a memorandum from Mr. Munshi Gowrishankar and others, regarding Municipal requisitions for the removal of certain huts at Parel Tank Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

19. Recommending that a letter, from Mr. Gungadas Tulsidas, regarding repairs to and watering of Bhuleshwar Road be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

20. Forwarding for information a copy of Mr. Warrall's report on the working and account methods of the Municipal Workshops, etc., and recommending sanction to an appointment of a Superintendent of Workshops on Rs. 500—25—700 being added to the schedule of the staff of the Workshops.

21. Recommending that in reply to their letter, requesting that the wheel tax levied on one Victoria and two horses be reduced from Rs. 88 to Rs. 82 per annum, the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association be informed that the Corporation see no reason to comply with their request.

22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by dust in Bazar Gate Street, Messrs. Merwanji Maneckji and Company and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

23. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the deposit of building materials of house No. 267, Hornby Road, on the foot-path in front there of and by the putting up of a Mortar Mill and a water tap thereat Mr. Barjorji Behramji and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the cutting off of the down lake pipe from the storage tanks to the flushing cisterns of premises Nos. 39-41, 2nd Fanaswadi, Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavle and Company be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending that letters from Mr. Janardhan Haribar Desai, regarding the nuisance caused by dust and rubbish flying about in the road at the junction of Sadashiv Street and Kandewadi and the desirability of watering the road be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

26. Recommending that a letter from Mr. B. Ramrao, regarding insufficient supply of water at Lalji Dayal Building, Tardeo, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

27. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar, suggesting that five kitson lights might be provided on Golanji Hill Road in and F Ward Parel, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

28. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Byramji Hormusji and Company, for the supply of carts and bullocks in E. F and G Wards and Bandra Slaughter House.

29. Recommending sanction to the cost of the work of paving the open spaces all round and between the Municipal chawls at Dadar being met out of savings on the work of constructing the chawls at Dadar.

30. Recommending sanction to Mr. E. R. Sukhia, Sub-Engineer at the Love Grove Pumping Station being granted so much leave with full pay combined with the privilege leave granted to him as will bring the total period of leave to six months.

31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,753, to meet the payment of a bill amounting to Rs. 1,752-9-0 preferred against the Fire Brigade Department by the Municipal Workshops for maintaining fire engines and repairing sundry articles.

32. Selecting subject to the Corporation's control certain Banks for the deposit of surplus moneys.

33. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance alleged to be caused by the location of a cutchra cart in the vicinity of his premises at Nawab Tank Road Mr. Purshottam Shivramjee Daware be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

34. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the lighting of the road leading to Anton Hill the Managing Agents, Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Company, Ltd., be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

35. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Company, Solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Cumrudin Hasanji and Jivaji Hasanji, regarding want of water at their clients' premises No. 73 Suparibag, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

36-37. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of (36) amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (37) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Letters from the Commissioner—

38. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties in connection with the Scheme for the extension of De Lisle Road and the widening of Lady Jamshetji Road.

39. Regarding the acquisition of a portion of a property at Mahim in connection with the Public Park Scheme.

40. Regarding the acquisition of properties in connection with the proposed road from Sewri to Elphinstone Road.

41. Requesting sanction to fresh regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Lady Jamshedji Road between the Bombay Woolen Mills and Dadar Road.

42. Requesting sanction to a revised regular line being prescribed for Harkness Road at its junction with Ridge Road.

43. Requesting sanction to the City Improvement Trust being permitted to shift a light gauge railway across Sion Road further northwards.

44. Furnishing certain particulars with regard to the destructor to be erected at Bapty Road.

45. Requesting sanction to the approval of an offer from Mrs. Annibai Govind Balwant Patel in connection with the proposed acquisition of her property for the DeLisle Road Extension Scheme.

46. Forwarding a copy of an order issued by him authorizing the Deputy Commissioner to hear and decide upon all challenges and objections regarding the recent General Elections.

47. Forwarding a copy of an order issued by him in connection with the recent General Elections.

48. Regarding a programme of road repairs for the next three years.

49. Regarding the question of substituting Saurer Tipping Wagons for the motor lorries in use at present.

50. Requesting sanction to his proposals for filling up the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement from Municipal service of Dr. L. G. Godinho, First Grade Assistant Health Officer.

51. Requesting sanction to Dr. L. G. Godinho, Assistant Health Officer, E Ward, being granted 3 months' leave on full average salary.

52. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Mr. M. R. Saldar as Resident Engineer on a consolidated pay of Rs. 1,000 per month with free quarters with effect from 19th December 1922 for supervising the work of building piers and abutments for the small Kasheli Bridge to be constructed to carry the new Tansa Water Pipes.

53. Forwarding draft amendments to the Municipal Act for dealing with the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting on them.

54. Requesting sanction to the Director of Development being permitted to carry out the work of laying 9" and 6" water mains in the new roads adjoining the Development chawl area in Worli at Municipal expense.

55. Regarding the question of providing central lamp-posts opposite the Charni Road and Marine Lines Railway Stations and between the foot-bridge and Thakurdwar Road.

56. Forwarding for approval an estimate of the cost of the work of stone-set paving of the carriage way in Frere Road along Reay Road to Victoria overbridge.

57. Submitting a report as to the number of days the road cleansing brushes were used for removing slush and mire from the wards, during the rainy season of the year 1922.

58. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

59. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

60. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

61. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food destroyed by the Market Department.

62. Requesting approval to the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., being permitted to lay underground cables in Tulsi Pipe Line ground.

63-65. Requesting sanction to the City Improvement Trust being permitted to lay Railway Crossings on Dharavi Road across Vincent Road and across Sewri Cross Road.

66. Suggesting that the Colony of Hongkong may be excluded from the operation of the Corporation Resolution which imposes certain disabilities on dominions and crown colonies of the British Empire.

67. Submitting a report regarding the location of dust-bin carts in different parts of the city.

68. Requesting sanction to a set-back land at Ardeshir Dady Street being leased to Mr. Bhagwandas Bhaidas.

69. Requesting approval to plans and estimate for the construction of chawls for the oilmen, coalmen, etc., engaged at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

70. Requesting approval to the plan and estimate for laying water mains in the new roads to be constructed by the Development Directorate in their De Lisle Road Chawl Scheme and to the Development Directorate being permitted to carry out the work at Municipal expense.

71. Reporting on a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopes regarding the payment of wages to Municipal Scavengers.

72. Requesting sanction to certain C. I. Scrap accumulated at Chinchpogli Stores being sold by public auction.

73. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected upto 31st October 1922.

74. (a) Requesting that five members may be appointed for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—For appointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna O.B.E., Dr K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be members of the Board.

75. Forwarding for approval agreements with the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Companies in connection with the removal of the Kutchra collected in the City.

76. Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security holders.

77. Government Letter—Enquiring whether the Municipality wishes to participate in the British Empire Exhibition to be opened in London in 1924.

78. Letter from Mr. M. M. Banaji—Forwarding a copy of his book "Sublime though Blind" as a present to the Corporation.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

79. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

80. Forwarding copy of abstract of the accounts of the Board with the Auditor's report thereon for the year 1921-22.

81. Forwarding a notification issued by the Board relating to the Naigaum Bhoiwada Police Accommodation Scheme.

82. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

83-84 From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas (83) For appointing a Committee to consider the question of prevention of street accidents by motor vehicles in all its bearings and (84) For appointing a Committee to consider the question of giving land for land to the people of the different villages which will be acquired for the clearance of the catchment area of the Tansa Lake.

85. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. K. S. Dhondy.—For obtaining from the Commissioner a detailed scheme of establishing a Municipal Printing Press.

86. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain expert opinion as to whether it is possible to provide water at higher pressure than at present in all the wards of the City by means of pumps.

87. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to submit amendments of the defective sections of the Municipal Act relative to Municipal Elections.

88. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Water Experts on certain particulars regarding the purification of Tansa Water.

89. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing a Committee to investigate and report into all the circumstances connected with the acquisition of certain plots of land in connection with the construction of a road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.

90. From Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman—On the same subject.

91-92. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—(91.) For obtaining Counsel's opinion whether the right given to Councillors under Section 66 of the Municipal Act of requiring the Commissioner to produce records, documents etc., in his possession is restricted by the provision of Section 36 (K) of the Act and (92) For obtaining certain particulars in respect of two Hindu Temples at Dadar that were pulled down for street improvement purposes.

93. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the practice of putting plugs of hay on milk vessels.

Reports of Committee of the Corporation—

94. Regarding a scheme for Financing Municipal Road Expenditure.

95. Regarding a proposal to renew the contract with the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, for the public street lighting of the City for a furher period of seven years.

96. Regarding the question of encouraging the Indian style of Architecture in the construction of the various classes of buildings erected in Bombay.

97. Regarding the question of remedying the stagnation of the Corporation's business as well as of its various Committees.

98. Regarding the question of deleting or amending the Closure Rule of the Corporation Procedure Rules.

99. Regarding an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to make Election cases appealable to the High Court.

100. Regarding the question of increasing the number of stipendiary Magistrates.

101. Regarding the Bill relating to the transfer of the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the City of Bombay to the Municipality.

102. Regarding the appointment of a Test Audit Officer.

103. Regarding the question of the lighting of the City in all its bearings.

Schools Committee's Letters:—

104. Regarding the revision of the Water Connection Rules.

105. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

106. Reporting on the question of granting a plot of land at Dadar free of cost for the Schools conducted by the General Education Institute, Bombay.

By Order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th February 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5586 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of December, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. REYNOLDS and GIBSON, a firm, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Commission Agents at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. TARACHAND MURLIDHAR, a firm, carrying on business at Malaharao's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyon the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant the sum of Rs. 10,717-0-9 mentioned in the plaint with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 15,717-0-9 from the 10th February, 1922, to the 21st June, 1922; on the sum of Rs. 13,217-0-9 from the 22nd June, 1922, to 11th August, 1922, and on the sum of Rs. 10,717-0-9 from the 12th August, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 14th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of December, 1922.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15830

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Mortgagee of the property hereunder described, has pursuant to the power of sale reserved to him under the mortgage deed dated the 3rd day of May, 1921, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, BANARSILAL BASANTILAL.

All persons having any claim against of to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All persons having any claim against or to ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on and being Plot No. 26 of the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,254 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 7391 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1643 and Street No. 183, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the South-West by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North-West partly by the property in the tenure and occupation of Bai Hirabai Tarabai and partly by the property in the tenure and occupation of Kashinath Bhanoo and on or towards the South-East by Sandhurst Road and on or towards by Plot No. 27 of the said estate.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1923.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15832

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 312 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plain presented and filed the 24th day of January, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O.VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TYEBBHAI ABDULHUSEIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, the landed proprietor, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Niaj Ahmed Pahelvan, (2) Ebrahim Fatabhai, (3) Esufalli Lokhandwalla, (4) Ebrahim Ahmedalli, (5) Suleman Alli Kadia, (6) Abdul Samad, (7) Rehman Mahomed (8) Gani Amrabai, (9) Abdulla Kadia, (10) Alliadin Hasan, (11) Elahibax Manaji, (12) Fatmabai bin Ramjankhan, (13) Rahimbax Kadia, (14) Sayed Abdul Najid, (15) Aladin Tajoo, (16) Aladin Khalifa, (17) Aladin Kadia, (18) Ramjan Jani, (19) Kamalsha Rudsha, (20) Mahomed Madar, (21) Abdulla Kamruddin, (22) Noormahomed Kamruddin, (23) Gulamalli, (24) Maulasha Savaisha, (25) Kala Alibax Khalifa (26) Gani Haji Elahibax, (27) Rahimbax Madarbax, (28) Aladin Ramjan, (29) Allaudin Jalalsha, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay (30) Raghu Malji Mochi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, (31) Risalibai, (32) Rajak Miya, (33) Aladin Manaji, (34) Gani Elahibax, (35) Jamal Shersha, (36) Rahimbax Madarbax (37) Rasulbax Umar, (38) Miyakhan Dulekhan (39) Anudin Jalalsha, (40) Asgar Abdulsha, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendants Nos. 1 to 40, may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver over to him vacant and peaceful possession of the portion or portions in their respective possession in the premises described in Ex. "A" to the plaint, that the defendants Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 17, 20, 25, and 26 may be ordered to pay to him the amount of rent as set out in the Schedule annexed as an exhibit "B" to the said plaint and that the defendants Nos. 1 to 30 may be ordered to pay to him compensation as set out in the said Schedule at the rate mentioned in the said Schedule until vacant and peaceful posssion of such portion or portions in their respective occupation is given to him the costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of March 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 30th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of January 1923.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C.15837.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT,

(Order V, rules 1 and 5, of Act V of 1908)
Suit No. 9 of a1923.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE KHERI (OUDH.)

B. Kedar Nath Saksena of Lakhimpur, Dt. Kheri. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Arundi Lal .....Defendant.

To,

Arundi Lal Keshoji caste Gujrati of Bombay, Vitthal Vadi Kalwa Devi, Atawala Building, Fourth floor.

WHEREAS B. KEDAR NATH has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 3000 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1923 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses, upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absense.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 23rd day of February 1923.

By order etc.
GIRDHARILAL,
Munsarim
C.15836.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act, No IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction To-day WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of copra, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of Urid, bags of bajree, bags of jawari, bags of moog, bags of sugar, bags of dry date, bags of cotton seeds, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, cases of tea, cases of machinery, cases of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir-ropes, bundles of iron bars, Bales of C. P. goods, empty wooden casks, empty Gas cylinders, bags of cement, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100/- and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale; however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale. otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.
HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1454 of 1920.
Tribhovandas Bhimji
V/S
Karasan Khima and others.

On SATURDAY, the 17th March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property at the premises by order of Seth Tribhovandas Bhimji, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwellings thereon situate lying and being at Malad, Sub-District Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, District Thana admeasuring about 625 six hundred and twenty-five sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing house No. 5 East of Railway Road under notified area Malad circle and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage made by Ahmedbhai Habibhai, on or towards the West by the property of Soni Ramji Bhagwan, on or towards the North by the property of Mirzamal Ghanshamdas and on or towards the South by a passage of nine feet made by Jagjivandas and beyond that by the property of Dr. Khandwalla assessment whereof is eight annas per year.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co. attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Glendale Residential Hotel Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cyrus Avenue and corner of Lamington Road, Byculla, household furniture consisting dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, beds, almirahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cottage piano by Rose, full size Billiards by John Roberts with complete set of balls, oues, skitters, billard benches billiard room lamps, etc. Also a large lot of crockery, glassware, cutlery, platedware, cooking utensils.

Also one Chevrolet motor car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES (1) AT BYCULLA OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL AND (2) AT GHOGHA STREET, FORT.

Under Instructions from the trustees of the Intlenture of settlement dated 2nd August, 1915, mades by the late Mr. Nowroji Kawasji Saher, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following two properties viz., Lot No. 1, Property at Byculla will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the junction of Parel Road, Bellasis Junction Road and Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street opposit Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital in the registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement in the aggregate. 865 square yards or thereabouts of the respective tenures and areas and registered by the collector of land Revenue under the numbers set out below:—

(A) Government lease hold Tenure collectors old No. 2848, New No. 17046, Old Survey No. 5/4367, New Survey No. N. 1/3699 area 425 square yards.

(B) Quit and ground rent Tenure collectors Old No. 2848, New No. 9832, Old Survey No. 5/4367 New Survey No. 3699—area 67 square yards.

(C) Quit and ground rent Tenure Collectors Old Nos. 1579, 1618, 3511, 2854 New No. 8717 Old Survey Nos. 2240, 2270, New Survey No 3700 area 373 square yards and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under the following numbers. E. Ward Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 street Nos. 93, 1, 95, 97, 99, 101, Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street. E. Ward No. 2270, Street No. 738—740 to 744 Parel Road and are bounded as follows on or towards the North by the Bellasis Junction Road, on or towrads the South partly by the property of Jivaji Rupanwalla and partly by the property of Mohamed M. Dadoo and on or towards the East by the Parel Road, and or towards the West by Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No 2.—Property at Ghogha Street, will be sold on Monday the 5th March 1923 at 5 p.m. (S. T.. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground Rent tenure situate at Ghogha Street within the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-Disrict of Bombay together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No 231, New No. 5094, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 6387 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1682 Street No. 27 Ghogha Street and is bounded as follows,—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Ghogha Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pestonji Davar and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Divecha and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS BUILDING MACHINERY, LAND, ETC., AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5058 of 1922, G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3,278 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2800 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lesses and beyond that by Meyer Sassoon Mills on the North partly by the ronerty of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Ferguson Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217.

SECOND.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Ferguson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 113, Esplanade Road.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th February, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of an immoveable property situate at D' Souza Street, advertised for sale, This day Wednesday, the 28th February, 1923, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES BLEACHEAD KHADI.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Champa Gully opposite Dharmraj Lane M. J. Market by order of Sheth Goculdas Damodar and on a/c and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Framji and Co.

9 pacakages Bleached Khadi of Edward Sassoon Mill No. 3434 yds. 24 inches 30.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND WITH TREES STANDING THEREON SITUATE AT TROMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 877 of 1870.

Nowroji Jehangir Framji & ors ... Plaintiffs.
v.
Maneckbai and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order herein dated the 18th day of March 1921 and by order of Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Bunshaw, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trombay admeasuring 3/4 Bigha 1 Paud and 4 Kathis equivalent to 3180.36 square yards. In the present Government Records the area of the abovementioned piece of land has been given as 32¼ gunthas equivalent to 3332½ square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Premji Kanji and now partly belonging to the Government and partly to Sulaman Sodagar, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly belonging to Manik Zanka Koli and now belonging to Jamasji Dadabhoy and partly by the property formerly belonging to Maha- Gulab Mistry Koli and now belonging to Jeewanji Merwanji, on or towards the West by a Cart Road and beyond that by the burial ground and on or towards the South by the Trombay Road leading from Sion to Trombay and the annual assessment of which land is Rs. 4/4/- comprised of Rs. 4 for thoka and Annas 4 for local fund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Receiver at "Katrak Mansion" New Gamdevi Road, Grant Road or to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for one of the plaintiffs at Esplanade Road, next to Mercantile Bank Buildings within the Fort of Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th February 1923.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Austioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture, iron safes, etc., by order of the concerned.

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cabinets, easy chair, teapoys, benches, show-cases writing table, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, phonographs, clock, typewriter, electric lamps, fan, carpet, cash box, bookstand, iron cots, washing table, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, fire proof safes cash boxes, jardineers, etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ONE ALMIRAH AND A TIME-PIECE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 1st Proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Mathuradas Rutunsy, residing at Sandhurst Road, Morarji Goculdas Chawl No. 5, and pehdi at Danabunder, Musjid Bunder Stone Godown, the following:—

1 pair pearl kudas.
4 diamond buttons.
1pair pearl kudas.
1 diamond collar button.
1 diamond and emrald rose.
1 pair diamond bracelets.
4 pearl bangles.
1 diamond emrald and pearl collar.
1 almirah.
1 time-piece.
Property on view.

VORA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1923 (9 p.m.) Night.
SHIVA SAMBHAV
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
To-Day
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Co.
will present a complete change of Programme.
THIS IS THE BEST PROGRAMME
also a 2-Reel Comic Film.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
A 2-Reel Comedy Film in the programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
DON'T MISS IT.
FRIDAY THE LAST DAY!
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
2nd INSTALMENT
FIGHTING FATE
Episodes 4, 5 6.
A Vitagraph serial full of thrills, action, and numerable stunts.
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
Also COMIC and
ARRIVAL OF DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Rates and Times as Usual.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYA HARAN
and
Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
TURUNGACHYA DARAT
and at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE CELEBRATED STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
Note the Change in time:—
Working Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Working Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Amavasya and all Public Holidays except Sundays 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B. Saturday (3-3-23) and Wednesday (21-3-23) 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.
Exhibition of Students' Work.
Open to the Public
Free
On February 28th, March 1st and 2nd
Between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——AND——FIRST WEEK
HERE AT LAST
Seligs' Masterpiece Serial
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co.,
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
1 to 3 episodes—Seven Reels
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
PATHE GAZETTE.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM)
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL PLAY
ADOPTED BY THE STAR FILMS Ltd.
FROM MAHABHARAT.
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.
A mighty spectacular Production rich in details enacted by able actors and beautiful actresses—which teaches a fine lesson in DEVOTION—TRUTH LOVING—PROMISE KEEPING.
MISS THIS TREAT NOT.

THE ALEXANDRA
Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The third mighty instalment of
Mysterious Pearl
The Serial superb
featuring
BEN WILSON AND NEVA GERBER.
SOMETHING SENSATIONAL.
TIMES AS USUAL. RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
SAVASHAVAKALOL
Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
EKACHPYALA
Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon
MUKANAYAK
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"FRENCH LEAVE."
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous English Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
Wednesday Feb. 28th at 6-30 p. m.
HAMLET and MACBETH
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
KING LEAR and RICHARD II
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
are proud to present
"HUMORESQUE"
A Paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
A Photoplay that holds the mirror to the soul The song in a mother's heart made visible, the dream of a mother's life come true. A melody of love and tears and laughter Played silently on the screen.

It goes without saying that
Balliwalla & Homi
who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the
A[illegible] OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest, in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

THE
Ford
Specialists
HEMINGWAY & GARTH
BELLASIS RD. P. O 8.
C. M.

A TRY US!
safe place
for
MOTOR GOODS
IS
The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,....BOMBAY.
TELEGR.: "Automotive."

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY February 28.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

107-22—1956-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Govindlal Bansilal and anr v Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Manchershaw and N, Little and Co.
4-23—1956-18—Merwanji K and Co, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansila and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.
115-22—1373-16—Mulla and M, Namadripa Chandra Pramanik v G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
77-22—1003-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.
90-22—1003-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and anr, Mehta L and Co.
78-22—1010-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.
91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.
88-22—724-05—Wadia G and Co, Jinibai widow v Jetha Naranji and anr, Little and Co.
64-22—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally v Bujanbai Saifudin and ors, Mirza and M, Mehta L and Co, Mantri and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

7-22—Re Anandji Nanji, Madhowji and Co, Moraeji Mulraj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Captain and V, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.
15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V, Premshanker Odhavji B, Bai Monghibai Haridas, Dubash and Co.
18-22—Re Ratansy Gokuldas, Malvi M R and Co, Bai Kesarbai widow of R Gokuldas v Prandas Purshotam, Manubhai and Co.
9-22—Re Dayabhai Khusaldas, Unwalla P and P, Chimanlal Khusaldas v Mohanlal Khusaldas, Jamsetji R and D.
22-22—Re Premji Jamnadas, Amarchand and M, Bai Kamla widow of Premji Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jivandas, Sabnis G and S.
23-22—Re Bai Kasturbai wife of R Vallabhdas, Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Vasonji and anr v Vithaldas Ranchhordas, Unwalla P and P.
18-21—Re Arjundas Govindram, Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai v Fulchand Arjundas, Wadia G and Co.
20-22—Re Hariram Cooverji, Malvi M R and Co, Hirji Ghelabhoy v Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.
25-22—Re Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal and anr v Bai Jivi widow of G D, Shah and Ch.
26-22—Re Hirji Jadhanji, Madhowji and Co, Mulji Laxmidas and others, Rambhai widow Dharamsi D and Co.
27-22—Re Jagannath Rathmanker, Vachha & Co, Ramchandra, Shantabhai, Mantri and Co,
17-22—Re Javerchand Naranji, Hiralal and Co, Jeetmal Ambaram Joshi, Radhabai wife of Ramnarayen Vyas, Pandia and Co.
17-20—Re Sha Shivji Deoraj, Malvi M K and Co, Hirji Ghelabai, Bai Meghbai, Amin and D,
1-22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji Nanu H and Co, Namji H. Vijaykar Pragji Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.
8721-20—Shamrao M and H. Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.
3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co,
2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.
2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.
8572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.
8574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.
S C Ct 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D.
2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.
3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.
S C Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr, Unwalla P and P
2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C
3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.
3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Eesak, Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.
1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SLAYED SUIT—Short Causes.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Currim Suleman, Dada Vali Mahomed.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

1418-22—In person, Cecilia Constance Rodgers v James Hope Nelson Rogers.
2915-22—In person, James Hope Nelson Rogers v Cecillia Constance Rodgers.
5810-22—Payne and Co. Gladys Millicent Main-Hall, Henry Charles Main-Hall.

TO RECORD FINDINGS.

Ap 49-22—377-20—Thakoredas and Co, Chumpaji Krishnaji v Premchand Ganeshmal and ors, Motichand and D.

REMANDED SUIT.

Ap 22-19—1398-17—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Korsi Meghraj and anr v Sha Malsi pacharia and ors. Patel and E. Dikshit M and Co.

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

2142-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Versi and Co v Amarchand Madhowji and Co, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

827-22—N C Dalal and Co, Cox and Co, Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL Short Causes (Rent Suits.)

4483-22Edgelow G W and Co, The Dhoraji Building Co, Ltd, Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal Amin and D, Mancharshaw and N, Crawford B and Co.
134-23—Mulla and M, Bhagwandas Dayabhai, Kanji Girdhar, Khandwalla and Ch.

Short Causes.

4945-22—Motichand and D, J Moni and Co, A M Vajirbhai and Co, G. B Pandya.
Short Causes (rent suits).
158-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayanrao Anandrao Desai, Raghuvir Ranji and others, Unwalla P and P, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mrs. F Chappel.
5340-22—Shroff and L, Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr, Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.
5716-22—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Poonjabhai, Hosmusji Nowroji and anr.
9725-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kattonji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.
21-23—Mulla and M, Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co, Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.
5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallcobhoy v Baburao Ganesh and others Manilal and K.
5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallcobhoy v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and K.
5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallcobhoy v Govind Atmaram and others, Manilal and K.
5721-22—Mehta L and Co, Meherbai Sorabji Master v Bai Bachubai Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Merwanji K and Co.
4957-22—Soonderdas and Co., Rajaram Chinaya Kumar and others v Gagaji Amersey and others.
5543-22—Patell and E, Esoofally Mahomedally v Abdealli Fidaally and others.
5664-22—Little and Co., The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Secretary of State for India in Council.
5868-22—Tyabji D and Co., Aminabai widow v Mohidin Sulleman Jariwalla.
97-23—Dubash and Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedally v H. Ebrahim Hassam Jussub.
5488-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, N H Moos and anr v Sarafali Ebrahim Mulla Hussanally and anr.
3461-22—Malvi M R and Co, Fatehalli Abdul Kayum v Aminaboo widow and anr, Amin and D, Payne and Co.
1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Ganv v Abdulla Hussein, Dharamsi D and Co.
4327-22—Raghavayya N and Co, Kassimali vallad Mahomedalli v Fakira vallad Midali and anr, Parelker M and B.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co, Madangopal v Bansilal Bhikhary, Bhaishanker K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Short Causes.

4319-22—Sukhtanker and G, J H Tracher Ltd The Bmbay Footware Co, Payne and Co.
Adjourned summons.
999-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Rattanji and Co, Motilal Maneckchand, Soonderdas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsey and others, Byramsha Harmusji Rao and others, Mulla and M, Dalias and Co.
1755-20—Thakoredas and Co, Joharmal Mala v Gyaniram Dulichand, Mulla and M.
2613-20—Mantri and Co, Tehminabai widow v Hassambhai Premji, Unwalla P and P.
3338-20—Mulla and M, Goculdas Tricumji v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
214-21—Malvi M R and Co, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas v Narotamdas Motichand, Chitnis K and M.
3388-20—Shroff and V, Jerup Teja and Co, Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3311-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Valimahomed Haji Gani, Mehta L and Co.
3041-22—Amin and D, Matubhai M Shah v Narotamdas Lamoderdas, Matubhai J and M.
4300-21—Little and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd v Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver, Vachha and Co.
644-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Jiwandas Bechardas v Joshi Devshanker Dayaram, Thakoredas and Co.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and anr v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
4019-22Craigie B and C, Arthur and Co, (Export) Ltd, R. M Abdul Kadar and Co, M B Chothia.
710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakhram Sadhuram Chojuram and Sons, Payne and Co.
4073-22—N C Dalal and Co, M Choonilal and Co, Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Baishanker K and G.
1949-22—N C Dalal and Co, F Mohanlal and Co, Vallabhdas Dinshaw, Edgelow G W and Co.
5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kallianji F Mohanlal, N C Dalal and Co
4169-22—Mehta Land Co, Joshi Ravishanker, Jeshtaram, Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and anr, Motichand and D.
2478-22—Mulla and M, Dhanjibhai Bomanji Patell, Bai Goolbhai widow and others Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Choksey, Navalchand Malakchand, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

15-21—Kanga and S, Gopaldas Trikamji v Narrondas Purshotamdas, Bhaishanker K and G.
5145-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd, Dnucken Mackenzie.
387-21—Mehta L and Co, Laxmidas Keshavlal B A Mistry, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
387-21—Mehta L and Co, Laxmidas Keshavlal v B A Mistry, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
340-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldeodas and ors v Hetram Jethmal, Surajmal and Co.
3070-20—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavji Virji v Kashibhai Bakarbhai and ors, Amin and D.
477-21—Hiralal and Th, Chooharmal Kimatram v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd, Dharamsy D and Co.
3521-20—Mirza and M, Utamlal Manecklal v H S M Kazrani Sons, Little and Co.
3734-20—Mehta L and Co, Yoosuf Bros v Haji Ismail Sait, Dharamsy D and Co.
3078-20—Amarchand and M, Ravji Premji Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, Little and Co.
3100-20—Madhowji and Co Mathuradas Ramdas v Charandas Ukeda, Malvi M R and Co.
156-21—Craigie B and C, Thakoredas Ranchhoddas v Hiralal Mulji, Ferreira and V.
5410-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Parvatibai widow v Tribhowandas Jivandas and anr, Motichand and D.
4166-22—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdeallibhai Faizallabhai, Jamsetji R and D.
5051-22—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
89-21—Payne and Co, Boorsain and Co v M H Maddon and Co, M B Chothia.
3048-20—Sabnis G and S, Mankubai widow and ors v Morarji Ramji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.
3059-20—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aba Haji Noormahomed Cassim v R C Raidby, Bhaishanker K and G.
215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiathai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
The Gokak Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., and the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mill, Sprott Road, 4 p.m. and 4-20 p.m. respectively.
Bombay Sailors' Home Society annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
The Western India Tanneries, Ld. Meeting, Krishna Bldg., 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chambers' Ext. Genl. Meeting, 2-20 p.m. (B.T.)

THURSDAY, Mar. 1.

Municipal Corporation, 2-40 p.m. (S.T.)
Public meeting in aid of "Bharat Mandir" Madhav Bag, 9 p.m.
Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.
B. P. Congress Committee Meeting, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 2.

S. S. "China" with Mails of February 15, expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 3.

1st day of the Bombay Suburban District Conference, Ghatkoper 3 p.m.
Holi Sammelan meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.
Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday.)
The s. s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourteenth Extra Meeting.
Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) Annual Inspection 8 a.m.

SUNDAY Mar. 4.

Bombay Tenants' Association meeting Servants of India Society Hall 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the managing Council will be held at 8-0 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Committees office, Chapra Chawl, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar.

INDIANM MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

In accordance with rule No. 9 of the rules and regulations of the Chamber an extra-ordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-20 p.m. (B.T.) 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber to consider the draft rules for the election of Port Trusties by the Chamber.

BOMBAY SUBARBAN DIST. CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Conference will be held at Ghatkoper, to-day, (Wednesday) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) to elect the fourth Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference begins at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 3rd March, 1923. Messrs Rajagopalachariar, Vallbhbhai Patel Mahadeo Desai and Devidas Gandhi are expected to attend. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. Mr Abbas Tyebji Mrs. Naidu and other prominent leaders have been invited.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Sydenham College Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-15 p.m. in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for adopting the report of the Managing Committee and the statement of accounts and the duly audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st January 1923.
All members are requested to attend.

FORHCOMING MEETINGS.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the above will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at the Head office Ghaswala Building, near Pobavadi at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Servants of India Society's home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 4th March) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY BAR GYMKHANA.

A general meeting of the Bombay Bar Gymkhana will be held in the pavilion on the 2nd of March, at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s s "Nagina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 4th March 23.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s. "Taroba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 7th March.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by thi steamer.

SALE OF CHEAP KHADI.

Khadi is sold at 25 per cent reduced price i. e. six annas per yard in the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort. This Khadi is secured from the Gujarat Khadi Bhandar and is very durable.

LATE MR. MANECKJI DORABJI KANGA.

Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, ex-Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Kanga had a large clientele. He was appointed Judge of the local Small Causes Court which post he held for some time and had to retire owing to age limit. He leaves a large circle of friends.

SOUTH INDIAN BADMINTON (DOUBLES TOURNAMENT.) 1923.

Under the auspices of the Southern Star Sports Club, Parel, a doubles tournament, in Badminton will be conducted during the ensuing Easter Holdays. Gold Medals to the winners and silver medals to the runners up will be awarded. For particulars regarding the entrance fee etc., apply to the undersigned at No. 9 Korshi Monshi Buildings Suparibagh, Parel, before the 5th March 1923.

GATHERING OF BOMBAY AND POONA PRESS-OWNERS.

A special gathering of the Bombay and Poona Press-owners was held at Javji Bhuvan, Tardeo, on Sunday the 25th instant. Various questions were discussed, prominent among them being (1) Bringing out a book on Printing in Marathi and Gujrathi. (2) Requesting the V J. Technical Institute Bombay, and the Bombay and Poona Municipalities for making provision for the training of Press-workmen, and (3) Customs duty on paper as levied at present.

The Bombay Association is to make representation on these and other questions to the proper authorities. The question of strengthening the Association was also carefully considered. The Poona and the Bombay Association were of opinion that the Printing trade though essential to national life was not receiving proper recognition from the Government. Steps in the direction are proposed to be undertaken.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"TONS OF MONEY."

The London Farcical Co. made an excellent beginning at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night when they commenced their season with the production of the screamingly funny farce "'Tons of Money." It is certainly the biggest laugh we have had at the Excelsior for many a night, in fact, it is one long laugh from start to finish. The play ations which arise. In addition the produce from the many excruciatingly funny situwitty and the utmost humour is extracted is well written, the dialogue is sparkling and tion is well staged and capably acted.

An impecunious inventor, just on the verge of bankruptcy, receives information from a firm of Solicitors that he has been left a life interest in a large fortune, which, on his demise, is bequeathed to a distant cousin who is rumoured to have been shot in a hotel brawl in Mexico. The interest is not of much use to Aubrey Allington the inventor. His debts would swallow it all. He must have the whole fortune; but how? He may be an inventor, but he is useless with schemes of this description, and so his pretty young wife, Louise, comes to his assistance. Her fertile brain is full of ideas. George Maitland, the cousin, cannot be found but there are no proofs of his death. Therefore Aubrey Allington must die and turn up later as George Maitland now Aubrey is experimenting with some high explosive so it is arranged for him to be blown sky-high with his laboratory, but there is a slight hitch and our hero is nearly blown up in reality. In a few weeks he returns as George Maitland. Jean Everard, Louise's old friend, turns up and claims to be the wife of George. The butler, sprules, having read the will, also makes a bold bid for the money and he persuades his brother, an actor, to impersonate Maitland, and finally, the original George Maitland himself appears on the scene. One can imagine the complications and embarrassments which arise as incident follows incident with great rapidity. There is not one dull moment in the whole play.

Mr. Andrew Higginson kept the audience continually convulsed with laughter. He was very funny as Aubrey Allington, the erstwhile George Maitland and as the parson, Mr. Brown while his appearances as the tattered relic of the premature explosion and again as the unfortunate bather bereft of his clothes and shrouded only with the cushions and rudder of a Thames pleasure skiff, were absolute screams. Miss Jane Comfit made a vivacious and capable "Louise Allington," and Miss Daisy Revett as "Jean Everard" coquetted daintily with the various George Maitlands, each of whom she clamed as her long-lost-husband. Another excellent study was Miss Minnie Rayner as "Benita Mullet," the snappy, slight-deaf, strong-minded maiden aunt, while the old Bombay favourite, Mr. David Keir, deserves special mention as "sprules" the scheming butler.

The company must certainly repeat their opening success and revive "Tons of Money" during their present stay.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR SMASH.

PRIVATE CAR DRIVER SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS RIGOROU.

In connection with the terrible motor accident on Queen's Road on the night of the 4th instant, Inspector Simmons charged Prabhu Jogi, motor driver No. Z/1148, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Esplanade Police Court, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human safety.

Mr. Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kampani, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that at about 10-20 p.m. on the 4th instant Taxi car No. 6306-144 belonging to one Mehrjibhoy Adarji of Ahmedabad and driven by one Jehangir H. Mistry was proceeding along Queen's Road from the Band Stand towards the Church Gate Station, when a motor car No. Z/1148 belonging to Indian Engineering Company and driven by the accused proceeded in the opposite direction. Two other motor cars were proceeding in front of the accused's car. When opposite the Rajabai Tower, the accused while attempting to overtake them drove on the wrong side and collided with the right front wheel of the taxi car with such tremendous force that the two front wheels of the accused's car with the axle were separated from his car and remained locked in the front right wheel of the taxi car. The accused's car, then, proceeded about 24 paces and was turned over. The car was completely smashed and the driver himself and his companion, Shibhai Moosa were injured. The taxi driver and his four European passengers were very badly injured in the face. They were subsequently removed to the European General Hospital where their injuries were attended to. The accused was then taken to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained till the 14th instant. The accused was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

The accused in the course of his statement said after taking his meals he was going to Colaba to the garage. There was a relation of his in the car at the time. He was going at the rate of 20 or 22 miles an hour. He tried to pass two other cars that were in his front. It was not true that there were no lights in front of his car. At the time of the accident he had taken about six annas worth of English liquor.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that in this case, the interests of the public compelled him to send the accused to the jail. He was under the influence of liquor when he was taken to the hospital and he must have been much more so at the time of the accident. Under the circumstances he convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer three months' hard labour and further ordered that his license be suspended for a period of six months after his release from jail.

The same accused was, next convicted and fined Rs. 5 on a charge of driving his car without head-lights.

REPORTED THEFTS.

AT PEDDER ROAD.

Dr. Woods, Bishop of Peterborough and Mrs. Woods are staying as guests of Mr. N. N. Wadia, at Pedder Road. They occupy a room on first floor of the bungalow. On Friday last they retired at 10 p.m. leaving the doors of the room open. On getting up at 7 a.m. they missed from the room a dressing-case which contained English notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 4,065.

AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Captain J Crawford, Veterinary Surgeon who has his office on Bellasis Road locked his office at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday and giving the key to his boy went home. At 6-30 a.m., the woman who cleans the office every day went there as usual when she found the lock removed and the office open. She informed Captain Crawford who went to the office and found that a small despatch box which contained English notes, correspondence etc. collectively valued at Rs. 650 had been stolen.

AT DAMMER LANE.

Bhasker Ramchandra Palkhiwalla residing at Dammer Lane reports that about a fortnight ago he locked his house and went to reside at Borivli. He returned home on the 25th instant when he found his lock broken open and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 960 stolen.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

REPORT OF YEAR'S WORK.

GOVERNOR'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

The annual prize distribution and exhibition of Sir J. J. School of Art was held on Tuesday afternoon, H. E. Sir George Lloyd, presiding.

ANNUAL REPORT.

After His Excellency took his seat Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon the Principal of the Institution in submitting the report of the last year said:—

The School of Art of Bombay is the centre for Higher Art Education in India. Students are being admitted from Bengal, Burma, the United Provinces, Central India, Indore, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's Dominions, Madras, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir. The total number of students is 384, a slight increase upon last year's figures. A small falling off in numbers in the two elementary painting classes is due to the expansion of part-time Private Schools of Art which can bring students to the standard required for the Elementary and Intermediate Art Examinations in Painting while allowing them several hours a day in which to earn their own livelihood.

WORK IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

The most considerable increase in numbers is in the Architectural School's classes owing to the institution of the new 5th year Diploma class, and reorganisation of the teaching staff. There are now 86 students in these morning classes, the highest number recorded since 1916.

The Reay Art Workshops can show an increase of six in their attendance roll, and those present will be able to judge at the Exhibition to-day of their very material progress in the Indianisation of Design which forms that aurate bond in which your Excellency has striven to enmesh all Departments of this Institution.

The Potteries, that very popular section of the School have gone forward with very great speed and zest during the year. The Pottery students of whom, there are 12 prepared 400 vases for the Red Cross Fete and about 200 garden pots. The machinery to carry on the semi-commercial scale has now been received; its erection is in progress, and it is hoped that it will be put in working order before April 1925, when students will obtain full practical training here and will not have to seek for such elsewhere. The Modelling Classes containing 27 students have produced a veriety of work this year, amongst which some good examples of Low Relief are to-day exhibited. The class for Drawing Teachers has lost its oldest and most tried friend and mentor, Mr. Desai, who has just retired after 33½ years' of service.

PAINTING CLASSES.

And now Sir, to come to the very key-stone in the Triumphal Arch which your Excellency has erected to mark the path in Indian art Education, the Painting Classes reached a point of progress when the works exhibited to-day will speak better than any words of mine. Apart from its normal work, the painters during the past year have taken an active part in civic enterprise and designed and painted the Classical Theatre for your Excellency's Red Cross Fete, and the panorama of the Indian village. At the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition last month the students made their presence felt very effectively, and one of them Mr. A. A. Bhonsale succeeded in carrying off your Excellency's prize for the best picture in the Exhibition. The Examination for the Government Diploma of Painting was held for the first time this year and four candidates were successful. This result speaks for the able pilotage of the Painting Classes by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar.

MURAL DECORATIONS.

If we naturally desire to copy some of the educative methods of the Royal Academy, so far as we can, it is of cheering significance that the Royal Academy is emulating some of ours. Before your Excellency instituted the study of Mural Painting as an integral part of a School of Art curriculum, and laid down the policy of Schools of Art being employed to carry out the decorations required upon Public Buildings working under their own masters, the art of Mural Painting formed no part of the Academic syllabus and retained its precarious title to remembrance only by means of an optional yearly competitive Design in water-colour or tempera for the Decoration of a portion of a Public Building. There was no instruction in Mural Painting, and no utilisation of art students in the mass. So that in the speech (as reported) of the distinguished President of the Royal Academy, Sir Aston Webb, at the last Prize-giving, at Burlington House, we seem to catch an oversea echo of the precepts initiated by your Excellency, and on which, you, Sir, set the seal publicly when in this very Hall from this very place—on December 14th, 1920, your Excellency unveiled the Mural panel, executed by the students under their own masters, "The Recrowning of India".

NEW DELHI.

The School of Art would like to be represented at the great Exhibition of the British Empire (in the Presidency Section) in 1924 and looks hopefully to your Excellency to secure for it its chance, for the sands are now running down in the hour glass. Another great sphere of opportunity for Indian students is revealed when we turn our eyes towards Delhi where the great walls now rising in well-nigh endless sequence offer for Indian art a century of redemptive opportunity. The scheme put forward by the Principal of the School of Art towards realising some small part of this prospect and ably advocated by Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, has not, I am sorry to inform your Excellency, been adopted by the Government of India. Nor I am still more grieved to tell your Excellency has the Principal met with that encouragement from the Delhi authorities which as an old Academy student he had hoped to obtain from eminent Academicians, of whose personal kindnesses the students of the School of Art are not unmindful. This is a period when the dreaded word "Retrenchment" can shatter more edifices than the trumpets of the Priests did at Jericho. But the School of Art appeals to your Excellency to put the crown upon the work that you have called into being, by helping young trained Indian artists to obtain that field of opportunity which is the very breath of life, and which Delhi can best give.

A MODERN PROCRUSTES.

It appeals to your Excellency to save Indian Art from cold exclusion from Delhi or, scarcely better, from the tempered hospitality of that genial modern Procrustes Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., who stands ready to prune the limbs of the guest who is too tall, and to stretch upon the rack the guest who is too short to fit precisely the bed of his own designing.

Your Excellency, there lies upon us all to-day the shadow of an approaching parting That is a theme on which no master, no student of this Institution cares to dwell. But Sir, before that parting comes, we hope to see your work for the school consolidated. We cannot believe that the seed that you have sown will be allowed to die, nor forget that this is the Land of Akbar, where the halo of Mogul glory plays yet with lambent flame over the thrones of mighty Princes. Surely these champions will come forward and labour knightly-wise to complete for Indian art the Liberator's task, which your Excellency has begun.

His Excellency then presented medals and prizes to the successful students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Governor then made a speech in the course of which he said:—

"Mr. Solomon, ladies and gentlemen, I must first of all congratulate the Principal, the masters and the students of the School of Art upon the admirable results of their last year's work, which have been described in the report just read out to us. And I must next hasten to remove certain anxieties which that report shows to be present in your minds. I have much pleasure in assuring you that the proposal to abolish the carpet-weaving class, a proposal so nebulous that it is difficult to trace, has been completely dropped.

Next in regard to the question of providing fans in the workshops and extending the workshop buildings: these proposals have not yet been put in regular form. and my information is that the Director of Public Instruction still awaits their receipt. He has also only recently received the representation for the provision of quarters for the Superintendent of the Potteries Section, and is now considering it.

But I do not wish to dwell too much today upon the details of the work of the School. For I think your Principal is right in considering this annual function as a pause in your march when a general survey should be taken of the past and plans laid for the future. To my mind it is not the detail that is important in the work that is being done here: it is rather the goal at which you are aiming, the progress you have made in the past, and the opportunities which are available to you in the future.

In regard to the first of these, I do not think that any doubt remains now in the minds of the experts or of the general public that the objective towards which your Principal has elected to work is the right one. That the true work of the modern Indian artist is to revive the ancient and national methods of artistic expression and to revitalise and restore them: that this is his true work is shown by the progress that is being made and the artistic success that is being achieved by those who in this School are working to that end.

That is to my mind the most important proof—indeed the only one worth having for successful artistic work cannot be achieved without inspiration, and inspiration can come only when the artist is working on lines natural to him and endeared by inheritance and tradition. It is for this reason that I am not disposed to be very much impressed by analogies imported from overseas: and though I admit the significance of the revival of mural painting which is occurring elsewhere, I still think that for India its special importance lies in the artistic success which is being achieved by it.

AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES.

And then for the opportunities available: let me say first that I welcome the invitation you have given me to-day particularly for the occasion it gives for saying something to you on this all important subject. A year ago I said to you that national enthusiasm was one of the principal requirements for your success. And by that I did not mean mere verbal protestations of encouragement, but real and practical patronage and support. In Poona last year I had occasion to state publicly the urgent need that existed for such support. and to point out the method by which the rich public of this Presidency could show their love for their country and assist in recording the culture of their times for the benefit of posterity.

I am still of the same opinion and I would again impress upon the rich public of Bombay how vast is the scope and how great the need for their assistance in this matter.

But the greatest opportunity of all is the one which your Principal has mentioned at length in his report. And let me assure you at once that I I have supported and shall continue to support as strongly as possible your desire to be admitted to a part in the decoration of New Delhi. I cannot believe that those who are responsible for the construction of the new capital of India, in which the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State will soon be nobly housed, will deny to the revival of Indian Arts struggling as it is against overwhelming difficulties, the opportunity which it so badly needs, deprived of which it may well sink back into the comparative obscurity in which it has laid for too long.

No one can decry the quality of the work of the Indian art student to-day, which, as your Principal says, can stand comparison with that of the best students of Europe: or deny that in New Delhi lies a field for utilisation of that quality, to which every argument points. And if they contend that to utilise trained artists of repute for this work would be better for Indian art as giving it a model upon which to work, then I think they are wrong in not seeing that it is only works of art upon Indian lines which can serve as an inspiration to Indian students, and that in reality they will gain nothing by depriving you of this wonderful opportunity.

OPPORTUNITY OF SHOWING TO THE WEST.

I am glad that you, Mr. Principal, have recommended in your speech that your students should provide an exhibit for the Bombay section of the Empire Exhibition in London which is to take place next year, and should it be necessary my Government will not hesitate to ask the Legislative Council for a small increased grant under that heading in order to make this idea possible. It would be an admirable opportunity of showing to a much wider public in the West what the Bombay Art School and its students are doing, and I feel confident that you will have the members of the Legislative Council behind you in doing anything they can to assist this risorgimento in Indian art.

RETRENCHMENT AND MONUMENTS OF ARTS.

Before I conclude I must refer to the note of anxiety which the Principal has sounded lest retrenchment should still further reduce the comparatively exiguous sums which are devoted to the preservation and maintenance of the ancient monuments of India. We in this Presidency are deeply concerned, for there are few parts of India that have a richer store of glorious stone monuments of past Indian greatness. I have personally taken the keenest interest in the monuments of this Presidency and even now we are unable to secure anything like sufficient money for their proper care. One fears to think what would happen to the magnificent Moslem ruins of Champaner, for instance, or of the tombs and mosques at Bijapur and Ahmedabad, the Hindu temples at Pattadakal or of the Buddhist shrines at Karle, Bhaja or Kanheri if the necessary monies for their maintenance and safeguarding were not available; I feel confident indeed that the public of this Presidency will echo my prayer that wherever the sharp edge of the axe may fall it may spare these great monuments of India's greatness and these proud records of her art. To all lovers of Indian art and to all who so keenly desire to see the glories of its ancient traditions handed on to this and future generations, this question is of vital import.

Gentlemen, it now only remains for me to express to you Lady Lloyd's regret that she was unable to be present to-day, and to thank you for the very warm welcome you have given to me. Your Principal has referred in very flattering terms to the part I have been able to play in your success here. If interest and encouragement count for anything, then perhaps I can claim some gratitude; for the rest, the thanks are due solely to his wonderful energy, enthusiasm and devotion to the cause of Indian art. Nor need you fear that as long as he is here you will lack practical assistance and support. Believe me, I shall feel much regret when the end of my term of office cuts short my close attention to the work of the Bombay School of Art, but it will be tempered by the thought that during my time here the foundation of your success has been firmly laid."

A vote of thanks to His Excellency terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The following letter has been sent to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bureau, by Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, who are standing as candidates for election to the Port Trust:—

Sir,—You must have already learnt that our Indian Merchants' Chamber has now confirmed on it the privilege to return five members to the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust. We would not like to miss such an opportunity of taking part in such a joyful occasion in the life of our institution. With that view and owing to our well-founded belief that should we be elected we shall not be *faine antes* we take this opportunity of submitting to you this our candidature.

It is our belief that our Chamber as well as every member of it is intelligent enough to record the votes according to fitness of persons and in a proper manner of his own accord. We have therefore decided that we should not indulge in canvassing, direct or indirect, since we think it could not be attempted without a gross and unprovoked insult to the intelligence of the members of the Chamber. We therefore assure as solemnly as we are capable of that neither ourselves nor any friend, fellow-sufferer nor interested agent nor even a distant relative of ours will in any way shape or form) attempt to interest or influence you on our behalf and as a seal of our deadly sincerity we further assure you that even on the election day proper we shall be physically absent from the precincts of our Chamber lest our mere presence may in any subtle way influence the judgment of voters in our favour. This intimation is absolutely necessary lest our confreres should interpret our absence to mean that we have retired from this honourable contest or from this ephemeral world. Unless you read of any sad fatality having overtaken us in the meantime you should not be auto-suggested into believing them.

You are aware of the financial position of our Chamber. We are not rich, but also not poor enough not to forego the emoluments of Trusteeship and pay them unto Chamber Funds. We do not suggest that our compeers will not do so since they being richer can more easily afford to indulge in this luxury; and we have faith that the disinterest intelligence of the voters will see that their representatives are not backward in this qualification.

Re ourselves we prefer to say nothing nor do we believe in making magnificent assurances, known as election promises. We can but promise to do our best should we be elected, and can promise no more.

Fraternally Yours,
K. T. SHAH.
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

An illustrated Souvenire from the "Relay" Automatic Telephone Public Exchange, Marconi House, Strand, London. The system herein sought to be perfected is simple in design, automatic exchanges being, as a rule, highly ingenious. The advance is the elimination of Mechanical Switches and moving parts, the whole of the operations being performed by means of small electro-magnetic relays.

A Wall Calendar from S. V. Joshi and Co., Nagpur.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

MAMETZ	.....	1
GOLDEN TREASURY	.....	2
AQUILEGIA	.....	3

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

MARMION	.....	1
SIMON'S CHOICE	.....	2
VERGE	.....	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

CERTAINTY	.....	1
SHAMARAH	.....	2
GOSUB	.....	3

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MARGARET JOYCE	.....	1
IRRIGATE	.....	2
HAPPY TIMES	.....	3

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

TRIUMPH	.....	1
MENTOR	.....	2
HUNTSMAN	.....	3

THE CARNAVON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SILVER BALM II	.....	1
ATROCITY	.....	2
GRANDE PLACE	.....	3

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

BOUILLOTTE	.....	1
MAGICAL MIKE	.....	2
CINTRA	.....	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

HILAL	.....	1
DELYAR JUNG	.....	2
DERBY	.....	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CLINKER	.....	1
KAPURTHALA	.....	2
OBIZED	.....	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

ANIT	.....	1
FAHTAK	.....	2
ARABIAN GOLD	.....	3

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 2 p.m.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance mile.

The Devil 9-4; Verge 9-4; Simon's Choice 9-4; Plymouth Rock 9-1; Starshot 9-1; Marmion 8-9; Brendan 8-5; Love Glass 8-1; Miss Evans 7-13; On Leave 7-9; Southern Beauty 7-7; Lady Cleopatra 7-5; Lemoine 7-5; Dayspring 7-3; Blackwater 7-1. Old Sport 7-0.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Cintra 9-9; Tarvie 9-6; Redcot 9-0; Mimi 8-13; Magical Mike 8-12; Harmony (late Viola) 8-11; Dialect 8-9; Bouillotte 8-5; Corisande 7-13; Greenfield 7-13; Eager To 7-9. Ceremony 7-6; Meddlesome 7-3; White Dart 7-0; Milk Maid 6-4.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance mile.

Red Quill 9-8; Starboard 9-7; Summer's Joy 9-5; Catchup 9-4; Reciprocity 9-4; Silver Balm II 9-0; Atrocity 8-12; Lady Cleopatra 8-13; Grande Place 8-8. Blackwater 8-8; Neap Tide 8-8.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Aquilegia 9-0; Mametz 8-12; Golden Treasury 8-10; Aborigine 8-6; Millmount 8-5; Eccleston 8-1; Sensford 7-13; Nikolaki 7-13; Thunder 7-10; Bathurst 7-9; Gipsy's Advice 7-8; Sagittarius 7-5. Charles William 7-3; Witch Doctor 6-7.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Andolis 9-2; Kooleb 8-12; Trade Mark 8-9; Mentor 8-6; Golshan 8-2; Huntsman 8-1; Defender 8-1; Summerton 8-1; Bahadorjung 7-13; Kitchener 7-13; Black Ivory 7-12; Yadghar 7-12; Triumph 7-12; Waabil 7-11; Reeman 7-7; California 7-5; Royal Court 7-3; Leopold 7-2; Tag 7-2.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Country Lad 9-3; Pretty Gidl 9-3; The Shah 9-3; Margaret Joyce 9-3. Ceremony 9-1; Floral Fete 9-1; Happy Times 9-1; Cushat Law 8-11; St. Simon's Fancy 8-8; Lady Loo 8-8; Irrigate 8-5; French Furze 7-12.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Star 9-2; Zaidan 8-13; Ramban 8-13; Small Boy 8-13; Halab 8-12. Ziab 8-12; Naseeb 8-12; Lucky Prince 8-8; Silver Cloud 8-8; Red Eagle 8-8; Certainty 8-7; Gosub 8-4; Don't Care 8-4; Jamshir 8-4; Crown Prince 8-4; Merrily 8-4; Security 8-4; Ezbar 8-4. Sinnan 8-4; Turkistan 8-4; Zubar 8-4; Mujbil 8-4; Farhan 8-4; Gulbarga 8-4; Shamarah 8-0; Isfoog 8-0.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Abood 9-3; Black Guinea 9-3; Nicholas 9-3; Raphael 9-0; Mulberry 9-0. Hilal 8-13; Lord Durham 8-13; Goodman 8-13; Sir Jamal 8-13; Derby 8-13; Dohan 8-10; Nanah 8-10; Fala 8-7; Eshel 8-7; Delyar Jung 8-4; Zaphir 8-3; Company 7-13.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Coroner 9-3. Jumna 9-3; Vendetta 9-0; Nayif 9-0; Fayruz 9-0; Clinker 8-13; Hadid 8-13; Ambari 8-13; Alamgir 8-13; Simri 8-10; Abdul Amir 8-10; Obized 8-10; Kapurthala 8-9; Arman 8-7; Rabeer 8-3. Baronet 8-3; Zamilzada 7-13.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Minham 9-3; Archduke 9-3; Fahtak 9-2; Arabian Gold 9-3; Thug 9-0; Prince 8-13; Julmood 8-13; Tantalus 8-13; Anit 8-13; Hermit 8-10; Kujier 8-9. Kamilbeg 8-8; Azambush 8-8; Girhan 8-7; Johur 8-3; Kamel 7-13; Dijla 7-13.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 28, 1923.

THE DREAM COME TRUE.

Three years ago, Capt. Solomon, the new Principal of the Bombay School of Art, was regarded generally as a dreamer and enthusiast, who was doomed to disappointment in his hope of witnessing a great revival of the painter's art in Western India. A dreamer he was and is, but he will be pitied or derided on that account only by fools, for he is of the race of dreamers who are blessed among men—"the dreamers whose dreams come true". He was told that Indian art was a convention devoid of life, divorced from actual phenomena, that Indians never could be realistic and progressive because they would not study from the life, or if they did study from the life could not apply the knowledge thus acquired to a creative purpose in the realm of art. Captain Solomon paid no heed to all the warnings of the wiseacres, for he had come to knowledge of the soul of India unknowable by those who approach the Indian people without sympathy. He saw that Indian artists were denied the same advantages of study which European students enjoy in their schools, and he insisted upon giving them the same advantages. These they have now enjoyed in the Bombay School of Art for some three years, and there can no longer be the slightest doubt in the mind of anybody who inspects the work of the students of the Bombay School of the success of the experiment. Captain Solomon's dream has come true.

The exhibition of the students' work at the Sir J. J. School which was opened yesterday by H. E. the Governor,—whose enlightened patronage and love of Art and artists have supported and sustained the movement from the very outset against all opponents—is better than any exhibition we have ever seen by European students. There is no bad work at all, and as for being out of touch with life or with reality, we have never seen a group of paintings more instinct with life or more enamoured of reality. There are points in the felicitous address of Capt. Solomon and especially in the sympathetic speech of the Governor, which we reserve for comment in a future article. The point which we now wish to emphasise is the healthy progress of the revival of Indian art in Bombay. It is no longer Captain Solomon's movement, it is an Indian—and essentially a Western Indian—movement whose vigour of vitality no one henceforth can restrain. In the exhibits of the architectural section this vitality is also evident, but there the artists seem to us to suffer from some measure of uncertainty, the absence of a clear tradition to be followed as a highroad. The painters have the great tradition of the Deccan for their highway and they follow it with an enthusiasm and a joy of life which we, at any rate, find so infectious that it is difficult for us to praise their work in measured terms, and quite impossible for us to look for faults in it.

When criticising the recent exhibition of the Bombay Art Society we said that it had ceased to be provincial but had not yet attained to the Metropolitan standard. The present exhibition at the School of Art has attained to the Metropolitan standard, the reason being that there is no rubbish here. The report of the year's work and of the prizes which were presented yesterday will be found elsewhere, but we cannot conclude without a reference to the remarkable achievements of Mr. Bhonsle to whom no less than five of the principal prizes had to be awarded on the merits of his work. At the same time we must say, what everyone who visits the exhibition—and we hope that all Bombay will visit it—is bound to notice, that the excellence of the exhibition is not due to the outstanding genius of one or two artists. It is rather the artistic genius of a nation made visible in paint by every artist in his degree, by the first year students just as much as by the fifth year men. It is something that was never dreamt of in Bombay, and yet that genius has been latent in the people all the while. We congratulate H. E. the Governor and the Principal and Staff of the School of Art on the generous devotion for, and faith in, Indian artists which has made this great revival possible. From the point of view of future generations it is possibly the finest thing—except the national revival—which has been achieved during the period of British rule in India.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the other day the speeches of the incoming and outgoing chairmen and the Vice-President reviewed the outstanding problems affecting Indian commerce and industry. In not a single instance can we say that the desires of the Indian public have been attended to by Government. True, a Retrenchment Committee has been appointed, and the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been given a seat on that Committee. But while we have no desire to prejudge the recommendations of that body by a premature discussion of its recommendations, we must regard this concession to the Indian demands in the nature rather of a personal appreciation of Mr. Purshotamdas than a surrender to Indian requirements. Mr. Purshotamdas is a host in himself on this body; and if he cannot bring his colleagues round to adopt the Indian point of view, his only honourable course would be to follow the precedent of the first Indian member of a Royal Commission, —Dadabhoy Naoroji on the Welby Commission,—and submit his own minute of dissent. In proportion as he allows himself to be led away by his non-Indian colleagues, he will himself be a proof that the Government of India prefer personalities to principles; and, we confess, his somewhat irrelevant diatribe against those members of the Congress, who are in favour of entering the Councils to expose the hollowness of the present "Reforms," gives rise to serious apprehensions lest, after all, he should establish this charge beyond the possibility of contradiction.

We can understand, indeed, why the Government of India, as constituted at present, should prefer personalities to principles. If Mr. Purshottamdas's membership of the Inchcape Committee is one instance of occasioning some apprehensions as to the results of that Committee, Mr. Dalal's appointment as the first Indian High Commissioner may be another. The Indian Merchants' Chamber felicitated itself and the country on this point; and we have already recorded our appreciation of Mr. Dalal's personal record. But the purchase of stores is a function of the High Commissioner, which is liable to engender the utmost pressure on behalf of British manufacturers and to the prejudice of their Indian competitors. We must, therefore, wait until we have had an experience of Mr. Dalal's work in his new capacity to discover whether the High Commissionership of an Indian is only a personal compliment to that individual or a real service to the country. The wisdom of a waiting attitude in this regard is confirmed by the experience of the official tactics anent the Fiscal debate. They are inexplicably averse to a frank recognition of a policy of protection. Why? The stores purchase of the Government of India has too substantial an effect upon the growth of Indian industries, not to affect the fiscal policy. The acceptance in principle of a policy of protection in an explanatory speech is materially different from its adoption in an official resolution; and the more we ponder upon the strategy of the Government of India, the more we feel the Protectionists in the Legislature have not fully safeguarded the interests of the country. It remains for the High Commissioner to prove if, by the leverage of stores purchases, he can aid Indian industries even where the policy of the Government seems to be one of indifference, if not of hostility.

The presidential address of the outgoing chairman of the Chamber contains a spirited vindication of the multifarious activities of the Chamber which will be read with pleasure by every well-wisher of that body, though the arguments in support may, we venture to think, be considerably more strengthened. We have always considered the Indian Merchants' Chamber as a unique institution in that it forms or expresses the definite opinion of the Indian public on all questions of an economic character. On currency and finance, on Labour and capital, on tariffs and railways, on taxation and expenditure it has hitherto expressed the nation's viewpoint and not merely the desires of the commercial public. India is lucky—or so at least she seems to-day—in not having such a definite cleavage of classes as has made the commercial element in other countries positively inimical to the proletariat. Whether it is because there is a tacit agreement to drop all minor principles of division and to concentrate upon the one uniting basis of national solidarity; or whether it is because the economic organisation of the country is yet far from the stage when the essential hostility between the commercial and the communal interests can no longer be concealed, the fact remains that to-day in India there is no material division of opinion on economic questions, and that the Indian Merchants' Chamber is the one recognised body to give expression to this opinion on specific questions of economic policy. As such the Chamber must perform functions far more extensive than periodical protests to the Government by telegrams. The Chamber has yet to build up a system of commercial or economic education on its own pattern and standards, not only on the analogy of the London Chamber of Commerce, for example, but on a much wider scale. It has hardly an organ of its own in the Press; and it has still to learn the utility of pamphleteering that has made the economic literature of the British Fabian Society, for example, one of the marvels of the world in cheapness as well as erudition. We would seriously put it to the new Committee whether the usefulness of the Chamber to the country at large cannot be substantially increased by extending its functions in the directions we have suggested. The Vice-President has drawn attention to the balance-sheet of the Chamber; and we have no intention to disguise the fact that finance may prove the rock on which the foregoing suggestions may founder. We do not believe it will help matters for the Chamber simply to raise its fees—a course inconsistent with the implications of the Vice-President's critique of the rate-raising policy in the postal and railway departments of the Government of India. For our part, we even believe that a positive reduction in subscription side by side with the increase in the utilities of the Chamber would so add to its membership as to solve the financial problem effectively. But even if that aim is not realised, the Chamber is rich in enthusiastic and public-spirited members. It is rich in the esteem and confidence it has inspired in the public at large. Would it be impossible for such a body to raise specially ear-marked funds for particular additional functions, even if its ordinary resources do not suffice for the increase? In any case, we consider it impossible for the Chamber now to stand still resting on its laurels. It must go forward and help to kindle in the country at large that burning flame of intense patriotism which is now sometimes apt to be obscured by considerations of personal preference for some of its most distinguished members.

Notes of the Day

The Man on the Spot!

The "Die-hards" cannot have it both ways. They cannot, on the one hand, uphold the doctrine of trusting "the man on the spot", and, on the other, demand that the heads of provincial administrations should do nothing without the previous consent of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The "Die-hards" have been criticising Sir William Marris for his release of political prisoners and are deprecating similar action on the part of other Governors. Such tactics do not appear to the "Die-hards" to be inconsistent. They are crying "shame" on Lord Winterton because he refused to dictate to the provincial Governors as to what they should or should not do. It is thus obvious that the doctrine of trusting "the man on the spot" holds good, in the opinion of these "Die-hards", only so long as "the man on the spot" continues to repress Indian aspirations and liberties and that the moment he does anything indicative of a relaxation of this policy, he is to be ruthlessly sacrificed as an incompetent ruler and hopeless sentimentalist.

Government and Primary Education.

Government did not find a single friend in the Corporation when their letter regarding the promise they had made in 1919 of giving to the Corporation half the extra expenditure incurred by it in introducing compulsory primary education, was discussed on Monday. If some hard words were used, Government have to thank themselves for the same. The reason for what seems a *volte face* on the part of Government is that the Corporation's expenditure on education has increased largely during recent years. But that has been the case everywhere, and even the salaries of Government officials have been increased over and over again, and yet there is discontent! Why then complain of the additional expenditure incurred by the Corporation on education? The Corporation for once wants to stand firm, and wants the Government to fulfil their promise to the last pie. But whether Government give the subvention promised, or not, the introduction of compulsory education cannot be delayed for the sake of a few lakhs of rupees, as the Corporation is rich enough to bear the additional expenditure, when it spends so many lakhs in polishing the roads in the Fort and on the Malabar Hill. Education cannot be delayed for ever, even for the sake of getting the last pie from Government.

Land Acquisition.

The Corporation at its meeting on Monday stultified itself by throwing out the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for full particulars to be furnished to itself regarding prices, etc., in connection with the development schemes of the Municipality. In a Corporation chiefly composed of landlords it was, perhaps, natural that this should be done, but we are amazed at the attitude adopted by the Commissioner. While Mr. Mehta made no charge against any officer, it was Dr. Viegas who referred to the "ugly rumours" prevalent which cast a grave slur on the honesty of Municipal administration. We are unable to see how the publication of such information in regard to properties already acquired would be inimical to the best interests of the Corporation. The Corporation has sanctioned large sums this year for developments and all that money will be spent by the Commissioner and his officers without the Corporation knowing how it is spent. Dr. Viegas also declared that some members of the Corporation were interesting themselves to give higher prices for properties acquired. In face of all these charges the best way of disposing of these rumours is by a thorough enquiry into the whole question. Under Section 90 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner is compelled to disclose all the information to the Standing Committee. The plea that such publicity is not given in the Improvement Trust is foolish in the extreme, for two wrongs do not make one right. By withholding such information from the public, the Corporation has merely given grounds to people for giving credence to the "ugly" rumours current in the city, and it is preposterous that this should be tolerated even for a single moment.

Municipal Hall and Reporters.

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted to the Corporation three alternative plans of seating arrangement for the new Corporation. The first of them, which is semi-circular, is decidedly an improvement on the present arrangement, except in one regard. The Press tables are placed in such a position that the Press representatives seated at either table will not be able to see or hear the members sitting at the extreme ends. We pointed out this defect when the arrangement was first tried, but the Commissioner has not seen his way to make a change for the better. We would suggest that the Press table should be placed either on a raised platform, or, at least should be pushed a little forward to enable the gentlemen sitting there to hear the members of the Corporation delivering their orations from the other end. If the Press is treated with little attention, it will not be its fault if it reciprocates that compliment. But as days pass by the new Corporation will assume greater and greater importance in the eyes of the people, and it cannot afford to neglect the Press or to relegate it to a position which will not be in consonance with its dignity and convenience.

Anthropological Society.

We hear complaints from various correspondents of the autocratic conduct of Dr. J. J. Mody in relation to the Bombay Anthropological Society, which, we are told is making the Society unpopular with scientific men (who have their dignity) and so impairing its usefulness. One correspondent writes: "When favouritism rules, nobody wants to put forward his best efforts to write out high standard papers. Thus there is no stimulus for better work. Things are made very hot for those, who criticise Dr. Mody's administration; yet Dr. Mody appears over-liberal to his staff. For a society of some 70 or 80 members, each paying an annual subscription of rupees ten, with ten meetings a year, he wants an establishment costing more by a few hundred rupees than the whole of the total collected by subscriptions. It is a fortunate thing that Dr. Mody does not insist on a Military Secretary and a body-guard. Some securities had to be sold out of the poor—very poor—stock the Society has, to make up for the yearly losses. The eminent anthropologist Rao Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy says that "solid contributions by the Bombay Anthropological Society to our stock of anthropological knowledge have been scanty". In short the Society has degenerated into a close preserve of Dr. Mody. Since last year the Government has been contributing a sum of rupees one thousand per annum. It is simply a waste of public funds. No Indian, however competent he may be, has a chance of being elected for the Presidentship." We are informed that "Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Daroowalla and many others have practically resigned" their membership of the Society. If what our correspondents say is true, the case is not exceptional, alas! for we could point to learned societies in England at the present day which have deteriorated in like manner into private boroughs, notably the Royal Society of Literature, which was originally meant to do for English literature what the Royal Academy of Arts has done for English art. But it is the duty of everyone who cares for learning to try to stop the process of degeneration. We hope that the members of the society, supposing that the statements of our correspondents are well founded, will take such decided action as to put an end to this autocracy, which is not a form of government conducive to the growth or usefulness of any learned body.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY.

ACCEPTANCE WITH MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A report from Constantinople says it is believed that the Lausanne Treaty is being submitted to the Angora National Assembly, to day, and it is understood that the Council of Ministers are recommending its acceptance with modifications on which matter they will suggest further negotiations. It is pointed out that the bellicose talk in the Chamber and Nationalist Press may merely be a bluff, and Ismet is reported to be doing his utmost to facilitate the passage of the Treaty.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIRMEN FROM CHANAK RELEASED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Constantinople. Admiral Bey has communicated to General Harington a friendly personal message from Ismet Pasha stating that the two British airmen from Chanak, who were recently captured by the Turks, will be liberated immediately, and adding that General Harington's word that the air-craft has been ordered not to cross the lines of demarcation is "quite good enough for the Turkish Government."

The British airmen have been sent to Smyrna where they will embark on a warship.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN SMYRNA.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The British High Commissioner, in informing Adnan Bey of the reduction of warships in Smyrna to "Calypso" which "Carysfort" will shortly replace, has emphasised that Britain has maintained the principle of free access to Smyrna and not surrendered her rights.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S "COURTESY TO TURKEY".

The British Government out of courtesy to Turkey and with the object of assisting the Turkish Government to overcome the Extremists has ordered the withdrawal of Warships at Smyrna except the eruiser "Calypso"—Reuter.

SMYRNA HARBOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Constantinople.—France and Italy have informed the Kemalists of their adherence to the British decision to station only one warship in Smyrna. The question is now regarded as closed.

BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE.

"COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL IMPRACTICABLE."

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Replying to Mr. Harrison, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law was of the opinion that at present it was not practicable to withdaw all British troops in Palestine, but the question of reducing the Garrison of Palestine was being considered. The withdrawal of one of the two Indian infantry battalions there in the immediate future had been arranged, and an Indian cavalry Regiment was also being reduced in strength.—Reuter.

REFUGEES IN NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr. Bonar Law and the Archbishop of Canterbury head the list of signatories to an appeal for funds to feed and render medical aid to 10,000 refugees in the Near East whom the Government is settling on land under the League of Nations' scheme. The British societies concerned are already feeding 35,000 refugees elsewhere in Greece.—Reuter.

MOZAMBIQUE CONVENTION.

GENERAL SMUTS' MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Capetown.—In the House of Assembly, General Smuts put forward a motion approving of the continuance of Part One of the Mozambique Convention subject to six months' notice. The Prime Minister said that Portugal and the Union had agreed that the Convention was no longer suited to the relations between the two countries. South Africa had become a big exporter and the Delagoa Bay was the natural outlet of Transvaal and important for coal traffic. The Portuguese had asked for too much, but he was not despaired of eventual agreement. He would prefer arrangement regarding the Delagoa Bay, but, failing this, he would be prepared to advise Parliament to establish a port in the Union. Government's policy must be to limit the introduction of foreign labour in the interests of natives of the Union. The motion was adopted.—Reuter.

An American touring party arrived Agra by a special train and after seeing the sights and historical buildings of Agra they left for Fatehpur Sikree.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday Sir Basil Blackett after presenting the budget will introduce the Finance Bill.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes a gas circular keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

T C

COL. YATE SNUBBED.

HIS FEAR OF DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

INCIDENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

An incident occurred in the House of Commons, to-day, when Col. Yate drew attention to a speech of the Viceroy with regard to the unfortunate resolutions of the Congress and asked if steps would be taken to quell a disturbance before it arose.

Lord Winterton said he was of the opinion that it was not very easy to quell a disturbance before it had arisen, and suggested the great improvement in the conditions in India compared with a year ago made it less necessary for Col. Yate to interest himself to the extent he did in the details of the administration.

There were cries of "withdraw" and Lord Curzon shouted: "absolutely disgraceful" following this.

Lord Winterton explained, however, that he had not suggested that Col. Yate had not the perfect right to ask questions on the principles of administration, but he specifically said the details of the administration. He said that nothing he could say could give a more definite assurance than that contained in the Viceroy's speech. Both he and Lord Peel rather deprecated Col. Yate's repeated suggestions in his questions that Governments and their officers in India were not doing their duty.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne who declared that owing to the exchange rate, Cavalry officers in India were now in a worse position than those in Britain, Lord Winterton said he would be very pleased to ask further enquiry to be made in that connection.—Reuter.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

QUESTION RE-INTERIM RELIEF TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Col. Yate suggested that as the proposed Royal Commission on the Indian Services might not be able to report for some considerable time, Lord Peel might consider the question of granting some interim immediate relief for the difficulties of civil servants owing to a rise in the cost of living and a fall in exchange.

Lord Winterton replied that he was not prepared to make a statement until the Commission had been formally constituted and had had an opportunity of considering the materials that would be placed before it.

Mr. Gwynne emphasised that civil servants were in great distress and were anxious for the appointment of some quicker tribunal than the Royal Commission and urged for an immediate relief.

Mr. T. Williams:—"Will the Royal Commission take very great care that civil servants do not confiscate all benefits to the disadvantage of British officers?"

INOPPORTUNE.

Lord Winterton replied that these points would be considered. As the Commission had been appointed, among other purposes, expressly for enquiring into the grievances of the Civil service, it would be inopportune to take any action until the Commission had reported. He hoped the report would be available earlier than Col. Yate thought, and promised to convey to Lord Peel the suggestions that had been made.

Replying to Sir H. Craik, Lord Winterton admitted that the Commission would probably be unable to go to India until the end of the year but did not admit that the situation was as serious as had been stated.—Reuter.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BIHAR, ORISSA & U. P.

QUESTION RE DIVERGENCE OF POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Hewett drew attention to the fact that Sir Henry Wheeler, had refused to release political prisoners in Bihar and Orissa, while Sir William Marris had taken a different course in the United Provinces and asked what was the justification for a divergence of policy in the two adjoining provinces.

Lord Winterton replied that he had not yet received a full statement of the reasons for the action taken in the United Provinces. Local Governments, in exercise of their discretion in this matter evidently were guided mainly by their view of local conditions. The authorities in India were discussing the question of exercise of this discretion generally.

Sir H. Craik:—"Is it not considered proper that Governors, in exercise of their discretion, should consult the Government of India before they come to a decision?"

Lord Winterton replied that this was a very important question and the matter was now being discussed between the Government of India and Provincial Governments. He pointed out that discretion was legally vested in local Governors.—Reuter.

BRITISH RENT ACTS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government proposed that all control of houses shall cease in 1925, but the houses of a higher grade shall be decontrolled in 1924 if the shortage was by then made up, and if there was no resolution of Parliament to the contrary.

Sir Joynson-Hicks said that the Ministry of Health believed that the supply of higher-grade houses would be approximately equal to demand in 1924.

The speaker refused leave to move for an adjournment in order to debate the question.—Reuter.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

COUNCIL PROPAGANDA SUSPENDED.

BOTH PARTIES TO CARRY ON GAYA PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Late this afternoon, the All-India Congress Committee met at Pandit Motilal Nehru's residence with Deshbandhu Das in the chair. Sjt. Rajagopalachar proposed and Pandit Motilal seconded the following terms of the proposed compromise arrived at late this afternoon after considerable bargaining between some members of the Working Committee and the members of the Swarajya Party Executive.

1. Suspension of the Council propaganda on both sides till the 30th April.

2. Both parties to be at liberty to work the remaining items of their respective programmes in the interval without interfering with each other.

3. The Majority Party will be at liberty to carry on their propaganda in accordance with the Gaya Programme about money and volunteers.

4. The Minority Party will co-operate with the Majority Party in appealing for and raising such funds and enlisting such workers as may be necessary for the constructive programme and also in working the constructive programme and other common matters.

5. Each party to adopt such course after the 30th April as it may be advised.

6. The above arrangement is subject to the condition that there is no dissolution of the existing Councils in any province before the expiry of the full term for which they have been constituted.

A lively debate ensued, and after about four hours of talk several suggestions and amendments to the official draft were all rejected and Sjt. Rajagopalachari's proposition was declared carried by a majority. Inspite of appeal for unanimity some members voted against the compromise. Among the speakers who took part in the debate were Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Malaviya, Moulana Azad Sobhani, Messrs. Venkatram Shyamsunder Chakravarti and some others.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Informal talks between the Majority Party and the Minority Party leaders about the terms of the compromise are still going on. The All-India Congress Committee meeting has not yet commenced, though it was timed to commence at 2 p.m. and it is now past 3 p.m. It is learnt that a satisfactory settlement is almost arrived at, but till the leaders of both the parties have fully agreed it is not possible to say anything conclusively. The general feeling is that the compromise question should be settled samehow to-day.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Among the latest arrivals for the All-India Congress Committee meeting are Sjts Vallabhai Patel, Prakasam, Pattabhi Sitaramiyar, Syam Sundar Chakrabarti, and Khadilkar all belonging to No-Change Party. The Working Committee met this afternoon. The proceedings were not open to the Press but it is understood that alternative proposals for compromise were discussed. A board of three, consisting of Sjt. Rajgopalchari, Mr. Mooazamali and Sjt. Vallabhai Patel are to discuss terms with the conciliation board of seven appointed by the Swarajaya Party. The general feeling in the No-Change Party is that a compromise can be attempted only on lines in conformity with the terms originally suggested by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, namely, joint propaganda by both parties in favour of the Gaya programme till the May special session. After an interval of one month, during which both parties will carry on propaganda for their respective programmes and acceptance by both parties of the decision arrived at in the special Congress.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

It may be added here that the scheme discussed by the Swarajya Party in its meeting held the other day was not this, but it was the one formulated by Maulana Azad later, namely, joint work in favour of the Gaya programme till the day of the All-India Congress Committee meeting early in May to decide if civil disobedience could be undertaken then and only if such a course is found impossible by the All-India Congress Committee then there should be a special session of the Congress in June. It also sets out certain suggestions for electing delegates to the special Congress to avoid possible complaints about manoeuvring. It is also understood that if Government directs dissolution of the present Legislative Councils by July or so and early elections have to follow as it is feared Government is going to do in Madras, then the present compromise negotiations will have to be dropped. To-morrow's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is expected to decide the issue of compromise conclusively.

"CHANCES OF COMPROMISE VERY REMOTE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Notices of several resolutions suggesting different terms of compromise are said to have been given and will be discussed to-day at the All-India Congress Meeting, but chances of a satisfactory compromise are very remote..

LANCASHIRE'S LOSS.

2,000 MILLIONS YARDS A YEAR.

INDIA'S GROWING INDUSTRY.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in mail week the president, Mr. Clare Lees, made a close examination of the influences affecting British trade. He pointed out that when a nation became so overwhelmingly industrial as Britain and lost the balance between agricultural and manufacturing industry, it was dependent for the disposal of its products on the ability and willingness of overseas purchasers to buy them. Such a nation had handed its destiny, to some extent, into other people's keeping. That was the reason why England, victorious in the war, financially sounder than any other European country, had the greatest amount of unemployment. The cause lay outside of ourselves, and the ultimate remedy would have to come from the same source. That being the case it seemed obvious that they should, at one and the same time, provide temporary remedial measures at home for unemployment and make a persistent effort to reopen old channels of overseas trade and to create new ones.

Mr. Clare Lees referring to the textile industry reminded the Chamber that the available surplus of cotton kept dwindling, and unless America produced crops in the immediate future greatly in excess of recent growths the shortage would become even more accentuated. The development of Empire cotton-growing was becoming a vital factor in the future industrial development of this country, and they must all view with the liveliest satisfaction the efforts that were being made to stimulate cotton-growing not only in the Empire but also in other countries. The Indian mills were not troubled by this shortage in the supply of staple cotton. The domestic consumption of cotton in India was only a fraction of the total growth. This fact alone gave her a definite and permanent advantage in the building up of her textile industry. The last twelve months had shown a substantial recovery, and one which, were it maintained, would soon carry them into prosperity. Dear cotton and European politics were the great obstacles holding them back. One thing that was becoming clearer in regard to the next six months was that those who waited longest were likely to pay most for what they bought. (Laughter.)

The fortunes of the cotton trade were inseparably bound up with India. Mr. Clare Lees referred to the old outstandings that were still to be met and the shipments to be cleared, and hoped that the desire on both sides to make a fresh start under more favourable circumstances would lead to a more speedy settlement than had yet been possible. A great increase in the production and consumption of goods made in the Indian mills, coming simultaneously with the diminished purchasing power of the population, had aggravated and postponed the recovery of Lancashire trade. In the years immediately before the war the Indian consumption of cotton piece-goods was over 4,000 million yards. Out of that total we sent from this country nearly 3,000 million yards—70 per cent. of the total consumption. Foreign countries supplied between 80 and 90 million yards, or about 2 per cent., leaving the balance of approximately 1,200 million yards to be supplied by the Indian mills. In the year ending March, 1922, a change had taken place which accounted in a large measure for the short time we have been working in this country. Instead of consuming over 4,000 million yards the consumption dropped to 2,800 millions, whilst at the same time the production of the Indian mills increased by 45 per cent. to over 1,700 million yards, leaving the whole burden of the restrictive consumption, which was aggravated by this increased domestic supply, to be borne by this country.

The effect of this had been felt by every man and woman in Lancashire. Translated into figures it meant that whilst we formerly supplied upwards of 3,000 million yards a year to India, we had shipped during that period less than 1,000 million yards. Put in another way, this loss of trade was equal to nearly two full days' work a week for the entire trade for twelve months. Thus they saw that their whole fortunes were bound up in the recovery of the Indian market and the purchasing power of her teeming millions. Grave as these figures are, they had in them encouraging thoughts also. The Indian mills had been fully occupied whilst Lancashire had been slack. It was reasonable to expect that the bulk of the increased demand which must surely come would be for the production of this country.

If they struck a balance they could put it this way. They had lost a trade equal to 2,000 million yards a year. Five hundred million yards of that was probably permanent loss, native production having taken its place for the time being. That left 1,500 millions which, if the people of India could afford to buy, they would buy from Lancashire. It was Lancashire's turn next. In view of the fact that the balance of trade was once again in favour of India, Lancashire could confidently expect a gradual increase in India's power of purchase, and that would be reflected in an increased demand for Lancashire goods.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDIA COUNCIL.

MR. SAMARTH TO SUCCEED MR. DALAL ?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

The "Leader's" Delhi Correspondent wires that it is reported that Mr. M. N. Samarth will probably succeed Mr. Dalal as a Member of the Indian Council.

M. L. C'S ARREST.

RELEASE ON BAIL PROMISED.

SPIRITED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir Narayan Chandaverker presiding.

At the outset Mr. I. S. Haji moved the adjournment of the House to consider the question of the arrest and imprisonment of Khan Saheb Sher Mahomed Khan Karam Khan Bijrani, whose arrest he thought was *ultra vires* and unjustifiable. Mr. Hayward said Government had no power to interfere in the matter, as it was a question which was subjudice. Besides as the Regulation 3 of 1892 was in force in Sind ordinary law of land was not applicable there. After a good deal of discussion, the motion was disallowed by the President.

Sir Ibrahim then made his demand for Land Revenue, in a speech, but he could not be heard at all.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi moved for the deletion of a sum of Rs. 25,000 for revision of pay of village establishment in Sind. Mr. Gandhi said looking to what had occurred during the last fortnight the Council would be justified in throwing this grant out. He wanted to introduce the question of Mr. Bijrani's arrest, but he was disallowed from so doing.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said this establishment only helped to lessen the expenses of the Commissioner, Collector, and other officials.

The demand was rejected and a poll was demanded, the result being that 26 voted for and 48 against. The demand was thrown out.

PRESIDENT ALLOWS DISCUSSION.

The President then said he had considered over the matter of Mr. Haji's motion for adjournment, and he thought it was quite within the cognisance of the House to discuss the policy and the hardships involved. He asked Mr. Haji to ask for leave of the House.

Mr. Haji moved for an adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the arrest and prosecution of Khan Saheb Sher Mahomed Khan Bijrani a member of the Council, representing the Mahomedan rural constituency Sind on the 15th February 1923, under Regulation 3 of 1892 raising the question that such arrest and prosecution were unjustifiable and arbitrary and asked for his trial if necessary under that regulation.

Mr. Hayward objected to this procedure, but he was over-ruled by the President.

Mr. Hayward said the discussion was likely to go beyond the scope of the resolution, and touch matters which were *subjudice*. The President said it was his business to look after that question.

The President then said it was for the Government members to communicate this decisions to the Governor, as the latter could put a stop to the discussion under section 22, in the meantime the House adjourning. He said he would take up the question the next day, but the House wanted the question to be discussed immediately.

NEGATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Haji said the Khan Saheb was 60 years old and was of immense assistance to Government, as he had great influence over 30,000 Moslems. He was a loyal subject of the King and he thought the origin of the present case was due to his participation in what was called the Kirke shooting case. He had some men with him who had gone through the Hijrat movement and it was suspected that the guilty persons were among them, and he was asked to submit the names of the guilty persons. But he refused to give the names and preferred to stick to truth. His opponents who had assisted in the case belonged to another tribe and one of them Karam Khan had unsuccessfully contested the election against Mr. Bijrani. On the 15th February he offered the security of Rs. 20,000 and brought other personal securities, to save his liberty, but the officer was not moved by these things and he was sent to jail. This antiquated law giving the most arbitrary power into the hands of the Deputy Commissioner was never revised by the Government and a respectable man was put to humiliations. This law had negatived the principles of British justice and it was a dark page in the history of British justice. If he was entitled to a retrial the Government could easily arrange it, but the House wanted his immediate release from the iron bars of the jail.

Mr. Hayward said he had no information whatever beyond what had appeared in the newspapers, and he was not in a position either to contradict or support what had been said. He read out some telegrams to him saying that Bijrani had obstructed two Sardars who were enquiring into the Sukkar shooting case. Those men had complained to the magistrate and Bijrani was asked to furnish securities and as he failed to furnish them, he was sent to prison. He was in the meantime treated as a simple prisoner. The speaker could not say what was the exact order passed by the Magistrate, but he had wired for all papers, and he undertook to furnish copies of them to the Council as soon as these are received. The most convenient course for them was to adjourn the discussion for a week, and when they had got all the papers they could come to a proper decision in the matter. The regulation was in force since 1870 for more than 30 years. It was a law and was embodied in Government of India's laws.

The President said the members should confine themselves to the mere facts of arrest and prosecution under exceptional circumstances.

Mr. S. D. Garud said Mr. Hayward had contradicted some of the facts, and it

(Continued on next page.)

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

G. I. P. AND E. I. R. TO BE TAKEN OVER

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for an important sitting to continue the adjourned debate on the motion for State Management of railways. No less than fourteen amendments appeared on the agenda paper but many of them overlapped. The majority of these urge State management of the G. I. P. and the E. I. R. on the termination of existing contracts. Some urge the postponement of the decision for some time.

After half a dozen unimportant questions had been answered the House proceeded to discuss short legislative business preceding the Railway resolutions.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Innes next moved the House to take into consideration amendments introduced in the Workmen's Compensation Bill by the Council of State. Mr. Darcy Lindsay expressed apprehensions on behalf of employers regarding insertion by the Council of State of a sub-clause providing that where a workman, whose right to compansation has been suspended for failing to appear for required medical examination, dies without such examination, Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, direct payment of compensation to the dependents of the deceased workman. Mr. Rangachariar felt gratified that the upper Chamber had introduced the provision in the interest of workmen. They could not agree to its deletion. Mr. Innes regretted that apprehension should have been caused among employers. He regretted it especially because in almost all respects they had been able to carry employers with them. He assured that there should be no cause for apprehension and promised to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the apprehensions felt by the employer. Regarding exercising his discretion by the Commissioner, he also assured that if the new clause did not work well Government would not hesitate to come forward to amend it. Mr. Lindsay thanked Mr. Innes for his assurance. After some discussion all amendments introduced by the Council of State in the Bill were agreed to without change.

The Legislative Assembly next passed with one amendment the small Income Tax Amendment Bill which was introduced by the Finance Member some days ago.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

The Assembly then resumed discussion on the resolution of Maulvi Mian Asjadullah, urging for the amendment of Railway Act to secure full State Management of Indian railways. This resolution was moved in the Simla session in September last but adjourned in order to allow Government to formulate its views on the Acworth Report. As the amendments on the agenda overlapped, the President ruled that he would allow discussion on three main amendments which covered the alternative proposals in the amendments.

Mr. Neogy then moved that effect be given to the recommendations of the Chairman and four other members of the Acworth Committee that undertakings of the guaranteed railway companies as and when the contracts fall in should be entrusted to direct management of the State. Mr. Neogy said: the analogies of other countries did not apply to India as the railways here were almost entirely owned by the State and he had the authority of the Railway Board that both in respect of economy and efficiency there was nothing to choose between the Company and State management. The question therefore was which of the alternative management was in the interest of the country.

The speaker did not want to make a fetish of the arguments for efficiency and economy. He was convinced that the railway policy in the past had been deliberately inimical to Indian interests (Sir Montague Webb Nonsense.) He was further convinced that the secret of opposition to State management was a guilty conscience with knowledge of having done harm to Indian interests.

G. I. P. AND E. I. R.

Dr. Gour next moved an amendment restricting the original resolution by urging that on expiry of their lease, both the E. I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway to be taken over for management by the State. Dr. Gour said there was no difference between Mr. Neogy and himself on the question of principle but he wanted to restrict state management to the G.I.P. and E. I. Railways because contracts of these companies expired in couple of years time, while in the case of six other companies contracts would not expire for another eight to twenty-seven years. They should see the result of the working of State management before committing themselves to it. In case of all railways personally he would prefer Company management in the real sense as prevailed in other countries if it was obtainable; but they must end the present unjust and iniquitable system which had led to abuses and which was a burden to the taxpayer by making them pay for the loss incurred in course of management by the Companies.

AMENDMENT TO EXTEND CONTRACTS.

Sir Campbell Rhodes moved a long amendment the purport of which was to extend the contracts of the two companies by five years more (with provision that durin this interval companies managing the railways should appoint local Boards in India to abrogate to themselves the functions of Home Boards) with a view to decide at the end of five years in the light of experience as to which kind of management they should adopt. Sir Campbell Rhodes deprecated the charges levelled against the railway authorities by Mr. Neogy. He was surprised to find that Mr. Neogy had asked them not to make the fetish of efficiency and equally surprised was he to find that Acworth part of the Committee had recommended the State management because Indian public would judge its defects more leniently. This remark in the report was enough to make them throw the report into a waste paper basket. He particularly drew the attention of the House that they were not going to have the State management of the form re-

(Continued on next page.)

M. L. C'S ARREST.

(Continued from previous page.)

was proper that Mr. B. G. Pahalajani should furnish them with full particulars. In the meantime, he should be set at liberty on bail. Bail was refused although good securities were offered, and he thought Bijrani should be set at liberty now.

GOOD SECURITIES REFUSED.

Mr. S. K. Chitale said they must keep a good eye on the Police in investigating a case. The shooting took place in the Frontier District and not in the Northern District. The particular section was a preventive section and these two men could have brought a charge against Bijrani under ordinary law, and it was for them to prove that they were afraid and had good grounds for the same. Ordinary law should have been allowed to prevail, and in spite of 33 securities offered by him—ranging from Rs. 20,000 cash to more—they were not accepted. The Government might to-morrow bring proceedings against a member for voting against the Government in the Council! It would be a blow to the prestige of Government if this step were allowed to go unchallenged. The House had made up its mind to carry the motion with a majority; otherwise further progress of all work would be impossible.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said he would be glad to furnish the House with all the information necessary, if he were pemitted to do so.

The President said it was for the speaker to judge for himself whether it was proper for him to reveal the facts as the House of Commons decision was to the contrary. He asked Mr. Pahalajani to confine himself to facts relating to the points under discussion.

Mr. Pahalajani said a man belonging to the tribe of Bijrani was suspected of firing the shot, and he then gave the facts of the case from the records in the Magistrate's Court and read out some of the documents. Bijrani offered securities, including a Khan Bahadur, to the number of twenty but they were all rejected, for petty reasons, and Bijrani was sent to jail for three years. Some of the securities the speaker took with him were paying an assessment of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000, Rs. 20,000 and so on and they were all rejected again. The Magistrate would not even agree to a cash deposit and no prosecution or defence witnesses were heard.

Mr. A. Montgomerie spoke but he could not be heard.

The President said he thought a perverted view of the law seemed to have been taken. Even if Bijrani were convicted under ordinary law it was within the power of Government to set him at liberty. If Government could not do so, then all that he could say was there was no Government.

Mr. Montgomerie said the Magistrate had made some enquiries regarding the securities, before he refused them. Government were now asked to interfere with the judicial discretion of the Magistrate.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence also spoke, but he could not be heard.

BAIL PROMISED.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said there was a strong feeling in the House owing to a member of the House being sent to prison for three years without accepting the securities he had offered. It was natural that the House should be anxious for the liberty of the subject, and they were rightly angry that a member of the House was imprisoned. But was it not right on their part before condemning the magistrate to hear what he had to say? Was it not right on their part to hear a man before he was condemned? The House would do well to wait for the information which Mr. Hayward was going to furnish them and then come to a decision. The case was *sub-judice* and Bijrani could only be released on the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Government were prepared to undertake not to oppose the application for bail. Government could not interfere in the matter until the final decision was given. He did not think the House was going to undertake the responsibility of his release without going into the case. He thought if Bijrani were set at liberty on bail all their difficulties would be met, and he undertook not to oppose such an application for bail.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked the House to accept the reasonable suggestion of Government.

The President said they might wait to see whether the Commissioner released Bijrani, and if he did not then they could again discuss the question on a motion of adjournment.

Mr. Haji then withdrew the motion.

The President asked the leader of the House to inform all magistrates and judicial officers to inform the House if any member of the Council were arrested.

Sir Ibrahim agreed to do so.

SJT. GOPALDAS' ARREST.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT NADIAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

The news of the arrest Sjt. Gopaldas Desai and his wife was received at Nadiad Yesterday noon. **Complete hartal was** observed immediately. **A mass meeting was** held at night, when a resolution congratulating them enthusiastically was adopted. The whole Patidar community has been profoundly touched.

The arrests are likely to help the recruiting of volunteers in Kaira District.

MADRAS MINISTERS' SACRIFICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

While dealing with retrenchment, in the course of his financial statement Sir Todhunter announced that he had received from the Hon'ble the President of the Council and the Ministers offers to accept reduction in salaries and that these would be among the proposals to be considered by the Retrenchment Committee. It is understood on further enquiry that they have each agreed to a reduction by Rs. 1000.

STATE MANAGEMENT OP RAILWAYS.

(Continued from previous page.)

commended by Sir William Acworth. It was clearly put down in the report that Sir William Acworth was opposed to the extension of State management as prevailing at present and recommended the entire separation of railway finances from general revenue. This basic recommendation had not been accepted by Government. They would not therefore have the State Management recommended by Acworth.

The speaker wanted that they should work the reorganised State management and reorganised Company management sire by side until more experience had been gained.

POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Innes in reply enunciated the position of Government. He said said they were all agreed with the unanimous recommendations of Acworth Committee that management and control of railway companies must be transferred to India.

Of the three amendments moved, that of Dr. Gour was more practical. Because it did not propose to dictate their successors as to what they should do regarding other companies whose contracts would not expire for several years to come. The question at issue was the most vital problem before India who was one on which the opinion was sharply divided. The Indian opinion was in favour of State management and the European opinion in favour of Company management. He then gave to the House a summary of two divergent views on the subject. He said the difference between two schools was largely of outlook and temperament. He said, it was remarkable that Sir William Acworth, one of the protagonists of the Company management favoured State management in the case of India. Sir William's conclusion was that since it was the choice between indiluted State management and Company management so hampered, so controlled and so diluted as hardly to deserve a name of Company management he chose the former.

Mr. Innes admitted that logically it was difficult to defend the present system of guaranteed companies. He also admitted that at present there was not much to choose between the State managed railways and the Company managed railways but they had to look to the future. India was changing and becoming more and more democratised and if there was universal State management, railway commission must become more and more subject to pressure from the popular assembly.

SATISFACTORY ALTERNATIVES.

The real difficulty was not in arguing against the State management but divising immediate satisfactory alternatives. This brought them face to face with real practical problem as to what form of management they should adopt on the expiry of the G. I. P. and E. I. R. contracts. He at once admitted that Government had so far failed to find such immediate alternative. Of the two schemes of Company management considered by Government one was to reproduce with Indian domicile the existing type of guaranteed companies. No one could pretend that this would be a real Company management. The other scheme was more promising and represented a measure of real Company management but in the present position of the money market it was impossible to float it either in Calcutta or in Bombay with any reasonable certainty of success. Sir Campbell's proposal was merely a plea for delays which they could not entertain. Having failed to find a satisfactory alternative to the State management, Government had decided to take under the State management the companies on the expiry of their contracts. Mr. Innes said that he should not be misunderstood. He was not making any statement of policy. Government viewed the State management with the gravest concern. The experience of other countries had shown that States could not manage the railways more efficiently, more economically or with greater safety to passengers or with quicker despatch of freight than commercial companies. Government had been examining the question of grouping the railways into larger system with a view to bring about greater economy and efficiency and the lapse of contracts of the two companies would give Government an opportunity for imitiating the grouping policy. Their provisional idea was to amalgamate the E. I. R. and C. R. R. and probably to give the G. I. P. direct access to Allahabad by transferring to it the Jubbulpore. Niani section of the E. I. R. This course they were going to adopt solely for practical reasons. These were, firstly, that the management of the Indian Railways must be transferred to India; secondly, till now Government had found it impossible to devise a satisfactory alternative to the State management which could immediately be carried into effect and finally taking the two railways under State management Government would be able to carry out a large and very advantageous measure of useful grouping but Government was totally opposed to banging and looking the door against return to Company management in respect of these two railways. Time was not propitious for floating large company. But if the market improved they should not desist to devise some scheme of real Company management for at least one of the two railways. It would of course be a company domiciled in India and he saw no reason that such a company with the board of directors in India and with Indians on Board should not be just as responsive if not more to Indian hopes and aspirations as under the State managed railways. Mr. Innes made clear that Government wanted a substantial portion of its railway system if at all possible to be continued under the company management. He appealed the House to clear its mind of prejudice and preconceived ideas. The experience of other countries stared Indian in face. Mr. Innes said, even Dr. Gour had agreed that if real Company management were possible it would be a better form of management than that of State. He therefore, did not doubt that Dr. Gour would accept the addition of the following Government amendment to that of Dr. Gour, "that efforts should be continued to concert measures with the object of handing over one or other of the two railways after such grouping as may be necessary to an indigenous company calculated to give India the benefits of the real Company management."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

The House discussed for four hours the two alternatives regarding the future management of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways. It accepted Dr. Gours proposition for State management of the two railways on the expiry of their contract and rejected by 56 against 42 votes the Government amendment moved by Mr. Innes.

MR. DAS ON SWARAJ.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held to present addresses to Mr. Das by the City Congress and Khilafat Committees. The meeting was attended by about 7,000 people.

Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru, President of the Town Congress Committee and Mr. Zahur Ahmed on behalf of the Khilafat Committee read the respective addresses. The Congress Committee's address, which was in Hindi, after welcoming Deshbandhu Das to Allahabad proceeded, "The country is looking to you at this time. You have won the hearts of the country by your service and self-sacrifice. The country has full faith in your honesty, wisdom and power. The country expects you to lead the Congress boat out of the whirlpool. Fortunately the members of Congress of our province are not so much trassed against each other as in the other provinces. We realize that whatever differences may exist the time requires that these differences should be set aside and all should work whole-heartedly. The most essential work is to create unity amongst us. Our Committee hopes and prays that you may have the power to remove the differences now prevailing kill the poinson of schism and launch the boat of unity towards the path leading to Swaraj."

The Khilafat Committee's address was then read.

Mr. Das, in reply, thanked them for their kindness and said that they had touched the chord in his heart that made him to put questions to himself which he did not know how to answer. Their faith in him as leader only inspired a hope which he felt, and that hope was for Swaraj. He might be, to-day, a General without an army or a common soldier, but whatever his position might be, whether he had a single man to follow him or not he would ever be within the Congress (hear, hear) to hold aloft the banner of Swaraj—he stood for Swaraj.

NEW PARTY.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

This party will take steps for India to participate in the formation of a federation of Asiatic countries and nationalities with a view to secure the promotion of Asiatic culture and mutual help in the matter of trade and commerce.

This party will take steps to start, maintain, revive and reorganise agencies of foreign propaganda for Indian affairs with special reference to the dissemination of accurate information and the securing of the sympathy and support of foreign countries in this country's struggle for Swaraj.

This party resolves that the scheme of Swaraj prepared by Sjt. Chittaranjan Das and Babu Bhagwan Das to be circulated and that opinions ge invited and that a committee consisting of the said gentlemen be appointed to collect opinions submitted to them or expressed in the country and the said Committee do submit heir scheme of Swaraj after a full consideration of such opinions to this party within six months from now.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Trade in all sections of the market continues dull without any apparent support. Dunbar and Keshoram cottons were steady with little doing. Clive and Howrah were the only features among operators in the bazar with small variations. The hundred rupee stocks had no buyers but if sellers showed any disposition to shade prices perhaps some business might result. Coal shade only a narrow market with no change in values. The position in tea remains the same with little doing in the miscellaneous and industrial groups. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 58/14, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928, 101, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1278.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Dsab Railway 64.

Cotton:—Dunbar 237, Keshoram 6/9, Muir Mills pref 44, New Victoria 7/10.

Jute:—Budge Budge 412, Clive 33/6, Gourepore 85/8, Howrah 41/4, Hukumchand pref 24/8 discount, Khardah pref 90/8, Lansdown 284, Naihati 352/8, Orient 137, Reliance 46/8.

Coal:—Bhalgora 13/8, Century 2/14, Damagurriah 10/8, Doogdha 3/4, Industry 15/6, Katras Jherriah 107, Nazira 8/4, Porascole 4/4, Raneegunge 54, Royal 1/11.

Miscellaneous —Eastern Paint and Bengal Telephone 9/4, Britannia Building and Iron 2/12 Marshall India Jute 6, Nahapiet Jute Pressing 2, Port Shipping 19-8, Cawnpore Sugar 29/8, Samastipur Sugar 9/8.

Tea:—Grob Tea 12, Teesta Valley Tea 199, Tumsong Tea 16.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one-eighth pence and demand biils were one shilling four and one-sixteenth pence.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain J. H. Carmichael Aide-de-Camp arrived at Government House Bombay on the morning of the 27th instant.

His Excellency presided at the Annual Prize distribution of the School of Art Bombay on the same afternoon.

Lieut: Colonel A. Hooton has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Bombay.

REPORT OF RUBBER GROWERS' ASSN.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL OUTPUT IN 1923.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The report of the Committee of the Rubber-growers' Association on which discussions have recently been held in the United States states that there is a general appreciation in the United States of the need of the measures taken by the Governments in the East, and there is a keen desire to see stability in the price of rubber. No objection is taken to the price-level on which the exports pivot, but it is feared that the legislation will prove insufficiently elastic to prevent the actual shortage of rubber, if America's requirements reach the present anticipations, with the consequent harmful speculation and the price manipulations, The Americans feel entitled to ask most strongly that a declaration be made on behalf of the Governments controlling the restriction of exports that, if the present legislation prove insufficiently elastic to furnish the adequate supplies, steps will be taken more rapidly to release additional exports. This request is supported by Mr. Hoover.

The British delegates estimated that the total output in 1923, provided that the average price of 1/6 were maintained, would be 353,000 tons, while stocks in the United Kingdom were 50,000 tons. The Rubber Association of America estimated that the absorption in 1923 would be 425,000 tons, of which 315,000 tons would be for the United States. The British thought that the estimate of 400,000 tons would be safer and opined that, if the average of 1/6 were maintained, adequate supplies would be available for the industry's needs.

A later message states that, following receipt of the Delegation's report, the Council of the Rubbergrowers' Association passed unanimously a resolution noting with satisfaction the American consumers' attitude, but opining that any attempt to meet the hypothetical position which might not arise would be undesirable.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE & DEAFNESS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

"The Evening News" draws attention to remarkable alleviation of deafness which persons who have experienced while listening to wireless telephone; One explanation advanced is, that the persons have used the head-piece which brings the receiver into close contact with ears, and which itself presses directly on the skull-bone, thus undoubtedly transmitting to the ckull-bone vibrations set up in the discs. This explanation however, it is pointed out, will scarcely account for the cases in which sounds of wireless telephone have been transmitted through a broadcaster so that they reach ears in much the same manner as do ordinary voices. A suggestion is made that the whole human body vibrates to ethereal waves. These waves are thus received from ether as well as from an instrument which translates them into sound. This double effect, it is thought, enables the deaf to catch sounds and tones which they must otherwise miss. Moreover, on this theory, wireless waves can speak to the whole body and not only to the ears.—B. O. W.

RUSSIA'S DEBT TO BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Lord Wolmer, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question stated that the amount owing by the Russian Government was £688,000,000 sterling. This did not include private claims.—B. O. W.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Luxor.—Tutank-Amen's Tomb has been sealed up for the season.—Reuter.

KING & QUEEN TO VISIT ITALY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will leave London on May 5th, for Rome on a brief visit to the Italian King and Queen.

CABLE ITEMS.

Captain Nigel Wynn Freer, on furlough from India, died of injuries received while hunting on Thornwood Common when he fractured his skull and rib. A witness at the inquest at Epping stated that Capt. Freer was a splendid horseman. He had cleared two frences and was approaching the third with an insufficient run. His horse struk the top rail and turned somersault.—Reuter.

The execution took place at Maryboro on Monday of the Free State volunteer tried for treachery in November. He, later, left the barracks and was subsequently arrested, accompanied by armed Irregulars.—Reuter.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Hamlyn, importer of wild animals.—Reuter.

Washington.—A resolution for carrying out Lord Harding's proposal for America's membership of the International Court of Justice which has been introduced in the Senate, has been postponed indefinitely, and is not likely to be passed in the current session.—Reuter.

Public meetings were held under the auspicies of the local Khilafat Committees, in Sargodha, Zillah Shahpur, and Batala, condemning the attitude of Lord Curzon at the Lausanne Conference and prayers were offered for the victory of the Turkish cause

New York, Feb. 27.—Canada and Hawaii have notified their intention of challenging for the Davis (Tennis) Cup.—Reuter.

The Free State Surgeon-Lieutenant MacQuaide has died of wounds sustained while attending to wounded soldier under fire. This is the first doctor to die in the Irish war.—Reuter.

Cairo:—The British Consul has ordered exhumation of the body of markets' inspector McLeod, who died in November 1921. Poisoning is suspected.—Reuter.

DUKE OF ABERCORN.

STATE ENTRY AS GOVERNOR OF N. IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Business was practically suspended in Belfast to-day, and school children were given a holiday on the occasion of the State entry of the Duke of Abercorn as Governor of North Ireland. The Duke, Duchess and family, with Marquiss of Londonderry, motored from Stormont Castle, the residence of the Premier, escorted by armoured cars, mounted police and the Royal Field Artillery. They made a most imposing procession, and were enthusiastically greeted by the crowds. The artillery salute of 19 guns were fired. Ulster Hall, where Sir J. Craig and members of the Cabinet received the Governor was packed with representatives of all parts of Northern Ireland who displayed remarkable enthusiasm.

Loyal addresses were presented from 115 public bodies and organisations in Ulster. In reply the Duke of Abercorn paid a tribute to the loyalty of Ulster men and women. The gathering proved that North Ireland was devoting herself to the fulfilment of the patriotic duty with all her age-long capacity and determination.—Reuter.

The Duke, acknowledging the addresses, said that he did not believe Northern Ireland had ever voiced, in a declaration quite so varied and spontaneous, the active allegiance which those who lived on the borders of his United Kingdom bore to he king.—B. O. W.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ESTATE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A probate has been granted to the will and three codicils for Lord Northcliffe's estate, the value of which is sworn at three and a quarter millions with net personalty of one and quarter millions.—Reuter.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON LEAGUE'S UTILITY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Lord Chelmsford, speaking at Harrow said that before he attended the last Assembly of the League of Nations as one of the Indian delegates he was very sceptical regarding the League; but, after seeing it at work he was convinced that its machinery could be used to take the place of the old weapon, namely, war.—Reuter.

MAJOR BLAKE'S TRIBUTE TO AIR FORCE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Major Wilfrid Blake in a letter to the Press corrects the erroneous impression that the Air Force authorities did not help him in his trans-Indian flight, and says that he has nothing but praise for the work of the Air Force at Home and abroad. He deeply thanks Major Kemp, the Chief Inspector of Aircraft in India and the three excellent non-Commissioned officers under him, who erected a seaplane at Calcutta, Squadron-Leader Maltby, Non-Commissioned Officers and mechanics of Squadron Thirty at Quetta, Wing-Commander Breese and the Depot at Karachi, and the people who helped him tremendously by working on his machine at Ambala and Lahore. He also pays a tribute to Flight-Lieutenant Hilton, Air-Vice-Marshal Ellington and Group-Captain Borton who helped him in crossing the Arabian desert. He says he received the utmost courtesy and help from every air-force station and but for that help of the Air Force he could not have got as far as he did.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 26.

Two games were played this evening in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In the first the Staff and the Departmental Hockey Team played the 3rd Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners whom they beat by 3 goals to nil after a well contested game in which the better combination of the Staff and the Departmental men secured them the victory.

The second match between the Royal West Kents and the Army Signal School resulted in a win for the former by 2 goals to 1 after a toouch fight. The score was at first one all and extra time was allowed when in the first five minutes the R. W. Kents added the second goal to their account.

FREE STATE VS. M.C.C.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Bloemfontein.—The Free State made 163, of which De Villiers scored 59. Kennedy took 4 wickets for 55, and Fender 3 for 47.

The M. C. C. are 234 for 5 wickets. Jupp scored 55 and Street 88 (not out.) Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At the National Sporting Club, in a twenty-round contest for the Bantamweight Championship of Britain, Bugler Lake outpointed Tommy Harrison, the holder.—Reuter.

LATER.

After the first couple of rounds, Lake began to forge ahead with lightning lefts leads to face which he frequently followed up with rights and lefts to head and jaw. Harrison occasionally did well with left leads and right swings but quick footwork of his much more youthful opponent often caused him to miss badly. Harrison tired towards the finish and was quite outboxed.—Reuter.

LEAGUE & ASSOCIATION CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Matches in the League Second Division resulted as follows:—Port Vale two, Derby three; Leicester three, South Shields nil.

The following is a draw for the fourth round of the Association (football) Cup to be played on March 10th:—Bury or Southampton versus West Ham; Charlton v. Huddersfield or Bolton Wanderers; Rangers v. Sheffield United; Tottenham v. Derby.

In a friendly match the Corinthians beat the Queen's Park by two goals to one.—Reuter.

BRITISH-OWNED GOODS ON RHINE.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED HOLDING-UP

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. McNeill said the British authorities in the Rhineland had been instructed to investigate the reports of the alleged holding up of British-owned goods on the Rhine by the French and Belgian authorities and to take such action as was possible to protect the interes's of British firms.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR.

LABOUR SUGGESTION FOR PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The motion sponsored by Messrs Ramsay Macdonald, Clynes and Henderson has been placed on the order Paper of the House of Commons, in favour of inviting the Chambers of France and Belgium each to appoint a committee representative of all political sections in order to exchange information and views with a similar committee appointed by the Commons regarding the occupation of the Ruhr in relation to the problems of security and reparations. It is understood that the Labour members are communicating with the Society parties in France and Belgium with a view to introducing a similar motion in their respective Chambers.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY MONTABAUR.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Berlin.—Besides Konigswinter Station the French military authorities control the railway station of Limburg-on-Lahn.

"Frankfurter Zeitung" reports the French troops have occupied Montabaur.—Reuter.

A GERMAN REFUSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—A message from Mayence states that the German authorities have refused to place at the disposal of the British Railway Commission in Cologne, the offices which are required for housing the French Commission.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN BRITISH ZONE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons, the Premier mentioned that intimation had been made to the French authorities that no further arrests should be made in the British area of occupation on the Rhine without the British Government being first consulted.—B. O. W.

RUHR WORKERS ASSISTED BY T.U.C.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Trade Union Congress has voted £500 sterling for the purpose of assisting Ruhr workers in their "struggle against enslavement", and has also appealed to affiliated organisations to provide more.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SEARCHES IN ESSEN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—A Dusseldorf telegram reports that, following the searches in Essen and seizure of arms and pamphlets, a building adjacent to German police barracks was raided. Hundred and fifty men were arrested and they will probably be expelled.—Reuter.

COLOURED TROOPS IN FRENCH LINES

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Cologne.—Coloured troops occupy Koenigswinter. The Bonn garrison also includes coloured soldiers, who are employed throughout along the French lines of communication as well.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

ALLIED COMMUNICATION TO POLISH & LITHUANIAN GOVTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Allied Ministers in Warsaw and Kovno have made a communication to the Polish and Lithuanian Governments respectively on the subject of the recommendations of the Ambassadors' Conference, made on February 22nd. Counsels of moderations have been urged upon both sides, pending a further discussion of the situation by the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris on Wednesday.

MEMEL QUESTION.

As regards Memel, although Lithuanian Government has not yet undertaken to send a representative to Paris to discuss details of the settlement, this delay appears to be in part attributable to internal political events. It is hoped here that the Lithuanians will decide to make use of this opportunity of reaching an equitable settlement of the question.—B. O. W.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Darbishire asked whether the abandonment of the British Empire Exhibition would be considered with a view to limiting the probable loss to guarantors. Sir Joynson Hicks replied in the negative and said he had no reason to anticipate the ultimate loss. The auction suggested would irevitably involve a heavy loss.—Reuter.

Her Excellency the Countess of Lytton presided over a meeting held to organise a League of Social Welfare Workers in Calcutta. Her Excellency said that the object of the League is to make a centre for those who are ready to give their services to some form of social work.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME	Paid up amount	Face-Value	Div. paid	Feb. 27th. Last Div.	Feb. 27th. Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	78
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1295
„ Contributary	122	„		10	323/12
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	95
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33 4
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	„	as. 8	14/4
Chartered Bank	£.	5 £5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£	5 £10	„		75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	„	£ 5	£115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£28 1/2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11	1/2%	690
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8	1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	„		8%	88
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	4	1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2%	65
Khalsa Bhagirhat.	100	100	„		4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	„		4%	74
Mandhra Bhoe	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4	7/8%	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5	per cent.	5%
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1	1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.		5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8	1/2%	110
Tapti Valley	509	500	Mar-Sept.		„	60
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		4%	62

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July		1/8	24/4
Bamankua	5	—	—		—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	32	8%	22
Indian Cement	250	250	—		20%	180
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„		20	180
„ Defd	40	40	„	184	10	900xd
Sivrajpur	10	10	„	4-2-4		31/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Alliance. Cotton	100	100	„	40	210
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	46/4
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	100	820
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1172/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	765
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	45	585
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3025
Colaba Land	700	700	March	8	1790
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	175
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	380
Currimbhoy	350	350	„	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4/3
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	325
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	93/12
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	100	1030
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	187
Globe	100	100	„	30	10
Gokak	100	100	„	15	180
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	580
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	310
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	350
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	370
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1817/8
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4825
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	108
Madnowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	320
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	25	430
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	280
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl.-Nov	500	5100
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	56
New City	102	100	„	35	810
Pabani	250	250	„	50	550
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	775
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	787/8
Premier	100	100	May		107/8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	150
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	164
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	196/4
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	13800
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	477/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	1825
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	840 xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3150
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	700
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1900

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	„	5 %	90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	„	8	650xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	5	102/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	708

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	122	„		80	377/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„		10	442/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„		4	132/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.		15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet,	8	2.	Mar-Oct.	as 3.	6/12	xd
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Re.	41/2	p. c.	150
Kemp & Co.	200		July.		20	14-
Marsha	200		July		28	62
New India Insur.	25	250	„		5	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April		36%	338
Phillips	48		July		10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.		5 p.c.	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	„		„	11/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.		4 p.c.	50
Defd	30	30	Sept.		202	155
M. Ord.	75	75	„		„	—
M. Def	400	400	„		8	—
Tata Oil.	100	100	„		8	864

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

THE BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

To-morrow the Budget of the Government of India is to be presented; and nobody yet knows what precisely would be the features of the country's balance-sheet for the current and the coming years. The secret seems to have been well-preserved—at least outside the official circles; and, were it not for a possible suspicion of Government attempting a *coup d'etat* by an eleventh-hour dilemma presented to the Legislature to pass or not to pass the Budget, this secrecy would be quite commendable. There is as yet no indication in the movement of funds, in the ascillations of the exchange market, in the steady dullness of the Share Bazaar, to indicate any changes contemplated by the Government in regard to their financial policy. But judging from such returns or indications as have been at work so far, what do we find? Government are obviously expecting a deficit, and preparing to provide for it without promising to reform and retrench without further delay. The Inchcape Committee is said to have submitted its report; and, perhaps, it may not be too late to embody its main recommendations, if accepted, in the Budget for 1923-24. We do not know how much, and wherein, retrenchment has been suggested. But giving credit to the most sanguin rumours, we doubt if the Committee could have suggested economies exceeding 15 crores per annum, the full benefit of which, however, could not be had in the first year. Assuming that the basis of expenditure has been readjusted accordingly, 1923-24 must budget for a total central expenditure of 130 crores. And the revenue for it? The estimates of the last Finance Minister can be said to be within the range of actuals—only if we think of long-distance superhowitzers. The insistence and nervousness of the Government in regard to a change in the fiscal policy, their specific enumeration of the sources of customs revenue, would alone suffice to show that even in a year of recovering trade even the Customs Revenue has not kept pace with expectations. The normal, standard revenues from the existing sources of taxation cannot be taken at anything above 120 crores, and that estimate includes salt duty at a level which needs substantially to be lowered and provincial contributions which will have to be wholly remitted—a necessary reduction of at least 10 crores. Against a standard expenditure, on the present basis, of 130 crores *after* reductions, there is thus a standard revenue of 110 allowing for the obviously necessary reductions.

For this deficit of 20 crores at least what have the Government to propose as a remedy? The country will be in no mood, it has not the ability, to bear a proportionate increase in taxation even supposing there were directions to increase taxes. But the supposition cannot possibly be entertained so long as the two great channels of wasteful and unproductive public expenditure remain uncurtailed. There can be no possibility of honest difference of opinion in regard to Army expenditure, which, even if it is to be reduced to pre-war standards themselves very excessive and disproportionate—there is a possible room for economy of between 30 and 40 crores in the present expenditure on this head alone. Government will never find the people amenable to further taxation so long as they will not retract from this impossible position of maintaining an army in India, at the cost of India, mainly for the service of Britain. And, as regards the other item of interest, though we are not insensible to a possibility of grave misunderstanding, we cannot but impress upon the Government of India the advisability of revising their borrowing policy with a view to economy. The various loans, if they are ever to be honestly paid off, if the country is not to be driven through sheer desparateness to a determination to repudiate *in toto* the entire debt incurred must be funded. And in the process of finding the Anglo-American precedent can and must be followed so as to reduce substantially the total burden. The whole burden is at present about 40 crores. The volume of the debt, and the market rate of interest cannot justify a burden in excess of 25 crores. If this opportunity is not availed of to improve the debt position, the financial position of the country can never admit of a real permanent improvement.

Should these two main reforms be effected there would be absolutely no need to consider suggestions for increased taxation. The problem of deficits would be unsolved without them; and with them we shall have a problem of surpluses. We think, indeed, there is room for remission of taxation, notably in regard to salt duty which is a blot on the escutcheon of a civilised Government ruling a people as poor as those of India. On the whole, however, we firmly believe in the beneficence influence of collective activity for the promotion of national welfare; and, were it not for the distrust of the people of India earned by the Government of India, we would not advocate any reduction of taxation that might possibly restrict the profitable scope or useful collective activities. Tax readjustments are indeed necessary and, among these, the necessity to revise the entire policy of Land Revenue Settlements so as to bring them more in accord with ecientific principles of all direct taxation, must take the first place. A reform of this nature must mean a considerable shrinkage in revenues—at least of about 15 crores, if all lands below the margin of subsistence are to be exempted from taxation. But the compensation for the same could be easily devised in a sharper progressiveness and a more uniform assessment of the Income and Super Taxes. The Excise revenue from intoxicants must also be shaped with a view to complete abandonment within a definite brief period and we see no counterpoise for it even in that other form of indirect taxation,—which must in future be arranged on a protectionist, not a revenue basis. The latter will, of course, yield revenue even in a protectionist tariff; and that revenue may be conceivably greater than the present figure under the same head. But we cannot think of a state of things under which, with a protectionist tariff, the customs revenue would nevertheless be high enough to meet the possible loss of the whole of the present Excise Revenue. Altogether, then the new deficit resulting from tax readjustments would have to be met out of improvements in the commercial profits of services rendered by the Government. And so the entire substance of financial reform in India to-day may be summed up once again in the orthodox formula of retrenchment in expenditure, coupled with readjustment in taxation and revenue improvement in the commercial services.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

THE COURSE OF THE EXCHANGE.

Both the retiring and the incoming Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber referred to the thorny and complicated problem of exchange in their speeches at the last annual general meeting held on the 24th instant. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas referred to the 2s. exchange as a "costly and ghastly experiment". Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy disagreed with His Excellency the Viceroy that the rupee would take care of itself if left to itself and observed that though the fixity of exchange was not very desirable in itself we could not have the present condition of our currency forced down upon this country against the unanimous Indian opinion and continued solely in the interests of the English market. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas pointed out to the exchange having settled down round about 1s. 4d. as the best indication of the direction in which the Finance Minister should move. Sir Fazulbhoy also wanted natural conditions for the "inflow not only of gold bullion but of gold sovereign into this country". There cannot possibly be any reason operating now for hesitation on the part of the Government of India to take action in the direction of changing their antiquated and absurd legislation introduced at the instance of the majority of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee, unless it be the re-actionary and unwilling-to-move resolution passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. I pointed out some time before the curious analogy which was to be found between certain paragraphs appearing in the report of the British Trade Commissioner for India and certain pragraphs in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Such a curious analogy is also seen between the attitude of the Government of India and that of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce during the last 4 or 5 years specially when the financial policy of the Government of India headed for rocks despite the far-sighted advice of the Indian comercial community and broke the ship in two, causing a tremendous dislocation to the Indian trade and industries and huge losses not only to the Indian Exchequer but to the Indian merchants.

A RUINOUS POLICY.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas very tellingly remarked that one heard the complaint that the India Office was lending out in London at present millions of pounds sterling belonging to India's Gold Standard Reserve and the Secretary of State's cash balances at a rate not more than 2 per cent, while the people of India were compelled to give rates of more than 8 per cent for their legitimate industrial and trade requirements. He observed that this lent colour to the charge that a policy ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of India and adding to the effect of the world-wide despression was being enforced on India against what would look to anybody as India's best interests. Similarly Sir Fazulbhoy also remarked that we were suffering principally from a tradition of interference from London which might have served its purpose in days gone by but which at the present time gave rise to delays, difficulties and suspicions. He urged that this interference in economic matters relating to India on the part of England had to be withstood by us and that we had got to expose from time to time in what way the interests of this country suffer on account of this outside interference. Expressions of opinion of members of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature are also more or less in the same key that our interests suffer vitally through the interference from the Secretary of State. Such an interference may be readily admitted and yet I cannot help asking the question "Under whose heels are we?". With a certain section of the Moderate politicians it has become almost an accepted principle that the Secretary of State is responsible for all the wrong that is being done to this country. This indirectly is a sort of compliment to the Government of India who at least are to be absolved from much of the blame and supposed to be in full sympathy with the aspirations and feelings of the Indian people. It is a well-known schoolboy way of saying "the other boy. Sir not me. The Secretary of State for India does interfere and latterly specially the re-actionary tendencies of the India Office are seen at their worst but this does not mean that it is the Secretary of State only who is the bad influence with the Government of India. The Government of India themselves cannot be considered to be an angelic Government and like Caesar's wife above suspicion. With many a knowing nod and friendly wink the higher bureaucrats of Simla and Delhi may be leading the non-official members to suppose that they themselves are poor innocent lambs and that the only devil in the piece is the Secretary of State. Over and above the rootedly re-actionary tendencies of the Government of India there is also to be taken into consideration the re-actionary forces of Anglo-Indian trade and industries which form the real masters behind the Government of India. It is not the Secretary of State only who wields influence but it is the Anglo-Indian capitalists and financiers who are on more occasions than one the real wire-pullers behind.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

What I have written above is best illustrated by one recent instance. India has been supposed to have been given fiscal autonomy not by a statute but by a convention. If I mistake not, even the Fiscal Commission made much of the so-called convention. Since days and months past the whole of the Indian Press and all the Indian publicists, who care at the present juncture to speak with regard to the actions and doings of the Government of India, have been urging that the minority report of the Fiscal Commission commanded the absolute confidence of the country at large and that that, and that only should be passed by the Houses of the Indian Legislature. If I am informed rightly, the representative of the local Indian Chamber of Commerce sent also a resolution to the Legislature Assembly with the imprimatur of the Committee of the Chamber that the Government of India should accept the findings of the minority Committee. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a leading member of the Fiscal Commission as also of the Legislative Assembly, sent a resolution definitely demanding action on the part of the Government of India on the lines of recommendations of the minority Committee. What has actually happened? The Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Innes, Member for Commerce, an amendment which almost reiterates in so many words the resolution passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, a body composed entirely of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Is it not clear as day light, after reading the amendment and the resolution together that the report of the Fiscal Commission has been thrown away to the winds, that the public opinion of India has been flouted contemptuously, that the wishes of the Indian commercial community have been disregarded, and that it is the wishes of the Anglo-Indian commercial community as expressed in the Majority Report and as emphasised at the Calcutta session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that have been fully and completely ratified by the Government of India? Am I not, therefore, justified in asking, under whose heels are we? It was the inspiration of the Anglo-Indian commercial community first and the support of the Secretary of State afterwards which went to strengthen the hands of the Government of India themselves never keen for building up a policy of protection in this country.

OUR SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

The question asked by me in the preceding paragraph as to under whose heels we are is also answered by our failure to start a successful shipping industry for this country. Several times attempts have been made in the past in this country but unfortunately all these attempts proved a failure because of the strong and unfavourable competition they met with from foreign concerns. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company was the most recent and most vigorous attempt made in this country to make a beginning in the way of India having a shipping of her own. After three years of difficulties there is just a glimmer of hope that the Company will be able to stand on its own legs and to fight its own battles. Shipping is rightly held by the British people to be a sort of their first line of defence or of attack whatever we choose to call it, for it is this which have given them supreme hold on the trade and industries of the world which they are now enjoying. Let there be the slightest interference with this supremacy in shipping and there will be a terrible dislocation in British trade and industries. The present is a critical moment for British shipping not only because of the slump in shipping and trade in Europe but because of the herculean and typically American methods adopted by the United States of America in pushing forward American shipping in the world. British people cannot afford to have a loosening of their hold in Indian waters and this will happen if they allow concerns like the Scindia to flourish. It is because of this that the talk of buying up the concern is mooted. Men at the helm of affairs of British shipping concerns are shrewd businessmen and at the same time statesmen also of high order. They know that what is the psychological moment for approaching the concern with a proposal for buying it up. It is natural that much of the enthusiasm of the shareholders has cooled down during these periods of stress and storm and in these times of financial stringency they will be willing to get back whatever is given to them of their share money. The higher consideration, however, should rule the share-holders and for once business should be dominated by sentiment. It may be that this suggestion may be considered to be an Utopian one but so may be considered all the suggestiions for advancing India to the goal of being master of her own house. Shipping is not only a vital necessity for building up our trade and industries but is also a still more vital necessity for enabling India not only to get but also to preserve Self-Government. The memory of our people or the Government cannot, surely, be so short as to make them forget the imminent danger to which India was exposed during the last great War. With a tremendous long-shore line open to invasion from outside and with practically next to nothing in the way of a National shipping India offers an easy prey to big sea-powers. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna well drew recently attention to the vicious circle in which the arguments of the Government are moving. We are told that we will not get self-Government till we have got satisfactory defences for this land and while we ask for military training and naval training the retort is given to us—that this can only be done at a very slow and extremely moderate pace. If the attitude of the Government is like this, the responsibility devolves all the more upon the people for building up their own shipping in spite of heavy odds and powerful opponents against such a course.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	—	100
„ „ Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Risein Newyork due to bullish week-end figures,

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	—	—	16·37
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	—	—	17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	—	29 71
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	—	29·73
	July	—	28·98
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	—	29.40
	July	—	28.49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 26.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
February	..
March	15.83
April	—
May	15.73
June	—
July	15.49
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14·08
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13·54
Egyptians March	16.95
May	17·25
July	17·45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	15.90
Mar.	15.90
April	15.83
May	15·78
June	15.63
July	15.82
Aug.	15..0
Sept.	14.50
Oct.	14.06
Nov.	13.86
Dec.	13.69
Jan.	13.54

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 26.

M. G. Bengal	Good	—	—	8·75
„ „	Fully Good	—	—	9.75
„ „	Fine	—	—	9.55
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	—	—	10.80
„ „	Fully Good	—	—	11.20
„ „	Fine	—	—	11.60
4. G. Broach	Good	—	—	12.80
„ „	Fully Good	—	—	13.20
„ „	Fine	—	—	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	—	—	8.65
„ „	Fully Good	—	—	9.05
„ „	Fine	—	—	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Months.	To-day's prices
February	16·85
March	16·90
April	17·10
May	17·20
June	17·30
July	17.45
August	17.55
September	17,60
October	17·65
November	17·73
Dec.	17·78
Jan.	17 83

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb 26.

Futures at New York	Mar.	—	29.74+10
	May	—	29.74+17
	July	—	28 98+16
	Oct.	—	26.00+12

Liverpool, Feb 6

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	—	15.9 — 1
	May	—	15 78— 2
	July	—	15.5 — 7
	Oct	—	14.06—15

London. Feb. 23

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Quiet.
Spot Gold 4-7-9 Quiet.
Spot Silver Spot 31 3/8 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		—	6,000
„ „ to Continent		—	3,000
Futures at New York	March	—	29.74
„ „ „	May	—	29.74
„ „ „	July	—	28.98
„ „ „	Oct.	—	26.00
Spot Cotton at New York		—	29.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		—	29.88
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	—	29.49
„ „ „	May	—	29.24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—	
Demand Bills — — —		—	13 3/16
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign		—	65 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 27.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points higher in New York futures and 2 points lower in Liverpool. Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state in their Weekly Private Report D/-7th inst as under:—

"The market has moved about in a very fitful fashion since last we wrote, alternate days of weakness and strength being almost entirely due to the varied complexion of the political situation. It appears to us that, whilst the actual position remains extremely strong, as the horizen becomes clouded by the various complications on the continent, the "Bull element show nervousness at the price at which they are committed, and throw over their holdings, which are absorbed mainly by trade interests, and when things look brighter, they are anxious to once more reinstate themselves in the position they previously occupied, with a resultant rapid recovery in price. This leads to a very erratic state of affairs, and, until things become more settled in these outside conditions no confident predictions can be made on the immediate course of values. There is one thing quite clear, that recent occurrences have shown the inherent strength of the article and the scarcity of contracts as soon as the liquidation of the weaker holders is over.

As the season progresses, the amount of cotton that has passed into consuming hands leaves a smaller and smaller floating supply so that, whatever the ultimate situation may be, unless contracts are found by interests who are willing to sell short on the coming crop propects, there will be no adequate supply for the immediate demands of the trade. The weekly taking figures are being watched with the greatest interest for an indication of any falling off in consumption, the last week or so witnessing a distinct tendency to diminish, but, of course, this was bound to be the case, and should not be taken with too much gravity until it develops considerably further., as, if the figures that were ruling some little time ago had been maintained, it would have forecasted a total consumption of more than this crop plus the carry-over of last could have supplied, and of course, this is an impossibility. We cannot see as yet any real indication that the price level is actually causing any curtailment, for, as we have said in past circulars, reports from the United Staes of the textile indusry are still cheerful reading, and there is no doubt, though somewhat quieter than ten days ago, our own trade is doing more than it was a little time back. Buyers may be reluctant to pay current rates, but they are being driven by cold facts and the strength of the situation to realise that there is not very much to be gained by delaying securing their requirements. The factor that cannot be adequately gauged is the effect on the general European situation of the present state of affairs in Germany. It seems impossible that this will not prove a deterrent to the expansion of business, though so far no real visible effects have presented themselves, but sooner or later the general unrest and unsettlement is bound to produce conservatism and a lack of confidence, if the unfortunate complications are still in being. More attention, however, at the moment, has been undoubtedly given to the Turkish dispute, and it was this factor that in the early stages, when an apparent rupture had taken place in the Lausanne Conference, led to free realising by those who were holding cotton, and it is the same factor now, as it looks very much more reassuring, that has produced a good portion of the advance and a revival of "Bull" speculation. The definite clearing up of this entanglement should undobtedly help trade, for the Near East is a very important customer of ours, and there can be no inducement to push business in this quarter whilst existing circumstances are in being. It will relieve the situation if the Treaty is signed, but even then it will probably take some little time before confidence is thoroughly restored.

The reports from Manchester indicate a quieter state of affairs, but with still a very good enquiry, which points to the fact that the wants of our biggest customer, India, are still unastiefied, and further purchases from that quarter would probably bring in their train an increase of business from other markets.

The present crop has widened considerably from next, which rather auticipated, though little difference has occurred between the nearer months of the presen crop and more distant summer positions. We think, however, that as March approaches, this will prove to be a firm month, as the situation for actual cotton is extremely strong.

The reports in connection with the next weather conditions have been ruling during crop are more reassuring, as favorable the last ten days. Very seasonable moisture has been experienced, and this has been followed in In many states by snow and frost the latter being so useful in helping to destroy the weevil.

To sum up, we again feel that a word of caution is necessary on the "Bull" side, for everything is not straight going as regard outside factors, and it would not be well to be carried away by too much enthusiasm on this side."

The Marwari Bazar was closed to-day on account of the death of Seth Narondas Mohta.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand by Exporters was fairly good. About 5000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 553 for F.G. M G. Broach April/May and Rs. 492½ for Fine M G. Oomra March. The price for the former contract viz Broach went up to Rs. 555 owing to buying by a Marwari operator but the rate declined to Rs. 550½ on account of Japanese Houses selling and the market closed finally at Rs. 551½ whilst Oomra March closed at Rs. 491. F G. M G. Bengal was quoted Rs. 406 for March and Rs. 414 for May delivery.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

27th February 1923.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 1 up to unchanged.

We have received the following cable dated

(Continued on next age.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

the 26th inst. from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool:—

"Scattered selling of new crop months, afterwards trade fixing call sales, rains in the Central and Western belt. New York, small market, some realizing, good undertone."

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Feb. 27. Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-32
Receipts for the by-week from 23rd Feb. to 26th Feb. 1923	65,107	32,573
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 26th Feb. 1923	19,89,914	18,85,093
Shipments for the by-week from 23rd Feb 26th Feb 1923 ..	4 140	6,557
China, Japan and Coast Ports	68 064	....
Total	72,212	6,557
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 26th Feb. 1923.		
Europe	4,13,905	3,02,34
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	10,24,175*	8,86,586
Total ..	14,34,080	11,88,929
Afloat in harbour Europe	23,810	12,917
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33,959	47,425

*Including 2426 bales for U. S. of America.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 27.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..	551
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..	406
F. G. Bengal ..	May ..	414
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	491

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach ..	April-May ..	552
F. G. M. G. Bengal ..	March ..	410
F. G. Bengal ..	May ..	411
Fine M. G. Oomra ..	March ..	491
G. M. G. Southerns ..	May/June ..	552

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	440	425	405	390
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 ..	508	493	478	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	538	523	508	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	523	508	493	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Feb. 1923

Cotton	25,959 Bales
Wheat	33,840 Qrs.
Linseed	4,093 „
Rapeseed	1.432 „
Gingellyseed	5,578 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	8,725 „
Castorseed	3,935 „
Rice	4,720 „
Myrabollams	1,989 „
Cottonseed	14,558 „
Mowraseed	1,709 „
Gram	2,403 „
Jawar	1089 „
Masur	150 „
Barley	740 „
Bajra	5754 „
Coal	1612 Tons.

2 Days Total.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Manekji (Caw Mukh)	1	6	6
Elphinstone (Bald)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb	..		
Kohinoor per lb	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	8	0
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	1	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	..		
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Rachael			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-13-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-13-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24-13-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 80-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-0-9.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Dull Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 503.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 543.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 533.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 147.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 87-9.
London Silver ready d. 31-6.
London Silver forward d. 31-1.
Tone of silver:—
Steady, India buying ready, China buying st. lower rates, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dolls. 4.70-9/16.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 77.00.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 25.00.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 87.80.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 97.70.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 105000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 104.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 7974, Rs. 68.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing settlement.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1295, India 95, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 14/4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 210, Apollo 46/4, Birla Mills 60 By. Cotton 820, By. Dyeing 1172/8, Bradbury 785, Century 585, Cent. India 3/25, Colaba Land 1790, Coorla 175, Crescent 380, Edw. Sassoon 395, Fazulbhoy 1030, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 580, Kastoorchand 350, Khatao 370, Kohinoor 1740, Luxm Cotton 4825, Madhavrao Scd. 105, Madhowji 320, Mathuradas 450, M. Petit 3600 Meyer Sassoon 260, Morarji 5100, New Great 565, New City 510, Pabani 550, Pearls 775, Phoenix 787/8, Premier 107/8, Planet 150, Shapurji 196/4, Simplex 477/8, Swan 840, Swadeshi 3180, Tata Mill 700 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 377/8, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/12xd., B. Tramway 102/8, B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 24/4, Ind. Cement 180, Katni Ord 180, Katni Defd 900xd, New India Insur 18 Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata Iron Ord. 50; Tata Iron Defd. 155; Tata Hydro 705; Tata Oil 36/4 and Scindia Steam 11/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 27.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa ..	580	..	..	582-8
Colaba ..	..	..	..	1790
Crescent ..	385	..	375	382-8
Kohinoor ..	1820	..	1710	1740
Nagpore Ordy.	3090	..	2990	3000
New Great ..	570	..	560	562-8
Pearl ..	800	..	767-8	782-8
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	795
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	910
Bombay Dyeing ..	1285	..	1167-8	1175
Sir Shapoorji ..	200	..	..	192-8
Simplex ..	495	..	460	475
Swan ..	..	..	..	780
Swadeshi ..	3240	..	3140	3180
Century ..	595	..	575	582-8
Alcock ..	..	..	..	377-8
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	182-8
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	180
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	900
Tata Steel Defd. ..	156-4-0	160	152-8	153-12
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	..	..	..	50
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	24-8
Bombay Burma, Old ..	..	..	..	450
Bombay Burma, New ..	..	..	..	133-12
Bombay Steam, Ordy. ..	..	..	..	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	103-12-0	..	101-4	102-8
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	24
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1923

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/8
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 11 32
For Demand	806
American Dollars	318
Honkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	153
Singapore	175 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	48 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	49 0 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 6 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	..
Teelseed Black	67 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 12 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	87 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 7 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	7 5 0	
Linseed May	12 13 0	

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The following press comunique has been issued here for the sale of the Government of India Treasury Bills by tender:—

(1) Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, and the Accountant General, Madras on Friday the 2nd March 1923 up to 1 p.m. for three and six months Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs and nine months Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(2) The Bills will be in the amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. They will be dated at the option of the tenders on any date from Monday the 5th to Saturday the 10th March 1923 inclusive and will be payable at three, six or nine months after date according as three months, six months or nine months bills are taken up.

(3) The bills will be issued and paid at the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(4) Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the date on which the bills required are to be dated and the net amount per cent (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for tenders at rates containing the fraction of an anna not to be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking the accepted tender in a single bill (of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above) or in number of bills of small amount aggregating the total tender.

(5) Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Saturday the 3rd March and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day on which relative bills are dated. If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered a proportional allotment will be made.

The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

The Controllar of Currency will announce on Saturday the 3rd March the rate at which further three and six months bills if any will be offered for sale during the ensuing week. The rate for such intermediate bills will be ordinarily higher than the average rate accepted for the tenders. These intermediate bills will be available for sale at local head offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at branches of the bank at Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.923	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.0	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	67.8	„
Dew Point	61 6	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.563	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0 0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2	„
Minimum temperature of Air	68.7	„
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,N,	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	196	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	h. m.
W	28	m 8	44	25	4	28 m	3	15	20 2
	Mar.	21	54	27	6	Mar.	15	1	17 0
Th	1	m 9	42	26	5	1 m	3	59	19 0
		22	30	28	7		15	48	16 2
F	2	1	37	27	9	2 m	7	44	17 7
		13	58	26	3		19	33	19 7
St	3	m 11	27	28	7	3 m	5	19	16 7
		23	56	30	10		17	18	15 21
S	4	m	..	..		4 m	6	5	15 9
		12	56	29	2		18	10	15 2
M	5	m 0	33	30	2	5 m	6	42	15 3
		12	53	29	5		18	49	15 8
Tu	6	m 7	25	24	6	6 m	2	54	21 3
		21	3	26	4		14	18	17 11

OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

28th February to 10th March.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AS USUAL

BARGAINS FOR LADIES
„ „ GENTS
„ „ CHILDREN
BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

HONEST GOODS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

EARLY VISIT SOLICITED.

The Shri Krishna Stores,

OPP. THE EMPIRE.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

BLOW TO NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BURMESE NATIONALISTS MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 25.

A meeting of the extremist group of the G. C. B. A. was held on Saturday at Rangoon attended by thousands including a thousand Pongyis. Rev. U. Ottama in the course of his speech referred to the great national calamity regarding the national education movement that was controlled by a different group which recently decided to ask for Government aid and it was regarded by the speaker as a death blow to national education.

The meeting of the moderate group at Pegu was largely attended and the subjects committee formed after a resolution expressing regret at the split and advocating unity had been passed unanimously. The chairman in the course of his speech referred to the split over the entry into Council and dealing with the national education said that the Education Minister's promise to reconsider the conditions for grants meant that national educational authority would have a free hand to shape and control the policy while receiving the grants.

ANGORA KHILAFAT ASHRA.

Under the auspices of the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee a public meeting of the Mussamans of Pydhoni ward was held at Minara Masjid when Maulana Khujandi presided. After reciting a verse from the Holy Koran, Molvi Qamar Ahmad moved the following resolution:—

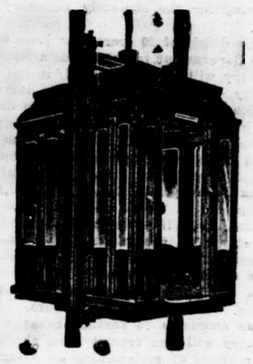
"That this meeting of the Musalmans of Pydhoni views with the strongest disapproval and disgust the efforts of Lord Curzon and other Allied delegates in falsely and unjustifiably claiming the relics and treasures of Medina and the ownership of the Hijaz Railway as representatives of Indian Muslims and those of the British Empire, and considers them responsible for all disastrous consequences that are likely to ensue from the breakdown of the Peace Conference.

"That this meeting expresses its sentiments of deep devotion and loyalty to H. I. M. the Khalifa and H. E. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and assures the Nationalist Turk of Angora of their whole-hearted support and sympathies.

"That this meeting expects that all Indians should stand by now to the end for the cause of Religion and righteousness and follow the mandate of the Congress and Khilafat Committee in this behalf and those who have not as yet adopted Khadi should do so at once."

Mr. Riazul Hasan seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Maulana Khujandi in his speech exhorted the people to enlist in Angora Legion which the Local Committee has begun in right earnest and also to contribute to the Taiyara Fund. The meeting ended with a prayer for the success of the Turks and the triumph of Islam. A letter was also read from Mr. M. Piokthall wishing success of the object for which they were striving.



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CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health. A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health? USE CHEBULINE and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, is what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.

AGENTS WANTED.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus GIRGAUM BOMBAY. | LABORATORY Pardy, BASSEIN

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin at a distance of about 5,000 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 10 hours 17 minutes (Indian Standard time) on Monday.

It is officially announced that on the results of the competitive examination held in December, 1922, Mr. Ramji Ram Saksena and Mr. Ilmuddin have been selected as probationers in the Imperial Customs Duty. (A. P.).

CHICORY

The landed cost in Bombay of Chicory, is THREE ANNAS A POUND: The cost of pure Indian Coffee unroasted is TWELVE ANNAS A POUND! Now, is it not common sense to say, that if Chicory improved Coffee in any way, we would use it, and thus make about 100 per cent more profit than we now do?

Why don't the Chicory Wallahs of Bombay, sell their chicory by itself, at a fair profit say 5 annas a pound instead of mixing it with a little Coffee to give it some flavour. and selling it at Rs. 1/6/ a pound?

The latest and most astonishing claim on behalf of Chicory is, that it is.

(a) A Purgative!
(b) A Liver and Kidney cure!
(c) A Jaundice cure!
(d) A Tuberculosis cure!

But the question arises

(a) Do you require a Purgative?
(b) Have you got a congested Liver?
(c) Have you got yellow Jaundice?
(d) Are you a consumptive?

?f you are suffering from any of these ailments, you should undoubtedly consult your doctor, and commence at once to drink

AMBER TIPS PURE COFFEE

It will chase away all the depression and lowness of vitality, to which the above diseases give rise, and we are quite confident your medical man will tell you so.

AMBER TIPS TEA COY.

Byculla, BOMBAY.

ALUMINIUM, BRASS & COPPER

UTENSILS.

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For your HEALTH'S sake purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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World's Greatest Production

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STANDARD & PORTABLE MODELS

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INCONSISTENT AND UNWISE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Winding up his article, "Commonsense for India", in the November number of the "Contemporary review" Lord Meston admitted that" the fault, after all, rests largely on the British people, in their neglect of Indian affairs and in keeping the *safety-valve closed down too long on* political aspirations. It is incumbent on us all to help in *repairing our past* negligence": Splendid, Lord Meston! But how do you and your people propose to repair the negligence?

(1) Is it by exhorting reparation in one breath, and insisting in another as you do "that there must be no encouragement or the clamour for a revision of the constitution before it has passed the probation, which Parliament prescribed for it"?

(2) Is the negligence of the past to be repaired by turning down the demand of the Legislative Assembly for the revision of the present constitution

(3) Or by ignoring the opposition of the Assembly to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Public Services?

(4) Or by flouting Sir Dinshaw Wacha's demand for the repeal of the Army Amalgamation scheme of 1859?

(5) Or by whittling down the most modest resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Dewarkadas re the adoption of a Protectionist Policy in India? Are Lord Meston and Co., consistent Are they prudent Can they fool Britain and rule India very long in this fashion? No. A definite no.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INCOME TAX OFFICE METHODS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will, please, insert this letter showing one of many irregular methods adopted by the above office in spite of complaints made by the parties concerned.

A Notice of Demand No. 245/133 of 1922-23 bearing no date was served on Mr. Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare on the 23rd. instant, for failure in paying a tax of Rs. 89-7-3 due by the Estae of his wife Bai Ramabai who died in the year 1918. The said Estate being under my management, the notice has been forwarded to me for action. As a matter of fact, this payment was made by me on the 11th August 1922 at the time the Return No. D 118 was sent back to the Income Tax Collector. I hold the office receipt No. 78 signed by the Cashier. The payment is for the year 1922-1923.

Notwithstanding this, the said notice demands a further sum of Re. 1 and penalty Rs. 8 for the imagined default. There is of course, a clause about the recovery by attachment and sale of Bai Ramabai's property. How funny, indeed?

Will the authorities exercise some control as also due retrenchment in the Office where management is from year to year so chaotic?—Yours, etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were good enough to publish a letter from us last December announcing our readiness to receive subscriptions from Edinburgh graduates in India to the Edinburgh University War Memorial Fund. We seek once more the hospitality of your columns in order to state that a considerable response has already been made to our appeal, and that the Fund is still open for contributions. There are, doubtless, a number of Edinburgh University men who did not happen to see our first comunication, and who may desire to contribute to the War Memorial which our Alma Mater is now erecting to the memory of her gallant sons.

Anyone desiring to contribute to the Fund will kindly send a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 to either of the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

A. F. WHYTE,
A. BIEBNER.

Delhi.

"EUROPEAN STYLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter published in your issue of the 26th instant under the above heading and will be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed journal.

I will be much obliged to Mr. Manilal Vadilal Contractor, the writer of the letter if he will kindly describe what he means by an Indian dress and meaning of European style, because to my knowledge there are hundreds of styles in India which are in use from centuries hence. Even the European style, which he criticises, in his letter, is in practice amongst almost all the Indian Christians some centuries since.

If the writer of the letter thinks that using European style or different styles which does not suit his sense of climate and comfort that does not apply in the case all those who are accustomed to the use of their respective style from their childhood in which they are brought up and if he thinks that using different or foreign styles means foreign cloth, he is quite mistaken because the Congress propaganda is not against styles but foreign cloth and any style clothes can be prepared out of Indian made cloth.

Criticizing styles, I think, is to create disaffection instead of affection among the different sects which India contains. I would advise the writer in future to preach the use of khadi and Indian made cloth to any style whosoever may like to have his clothes outfitted with, to the sense of ones climate and comforts. I would also like to remind the writer that, to any style a person is accustomed to, is at home with it in every respect, but to caution those only, that out of curiosity or slave mentality abuse the sense of climate and comforts of that so-called "European (but many centuries since naturalized in India by the force of bayonets in the name of Christianity) style".—Yours, etc.

A. MAZARELLA.

Rahimtoola Building,
Picket Cross Road, Bombay.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

The 51st annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club came to a close with an interesting programme of events on Saturday evening. There was a large gathering present in the boat club grounds to witness the racing. Bombay for the first time after many years sent a crew to contest the challenge fours but they were easily accounted for by Poona. The Bombay oarsmen however had the satisfaction of seeing senior Sculls annexed by D. H. Dawson who beat Thompson of Poona with the greatest ease.

Details of the challenge fours, 3/4 mile for silver cups. Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona beat Bombay Gymkhana Club easily by two lengths in 4 minutes 47 sections. Junior Focers, half mile for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaughts Challenge cup. 18th Brigade R. F. A, Beat 3rd Sappers and Miners in first heat and Royal West Kents Regt. beat Signal School in second heat. In finals 18th Brigade R. F. A. beat Royal West Kents rather easily by 2" 1/2" lengths. Time 3 minutes 21 secs. Service fours 3/4 mile for oxenham Challenge Cup. Sappers and miners won the first heat defeating Royal Artillery. Signals in second heat beat both medical Services and 2nd Bombay Pioneers. In the final Signals beat Sappets by 3/4 length after close race. Time 4 minutes 47 secs. Senior Sculls 3/4 mile for H. E. Sir George Lloyd's challenge cup. D. H. Dawson of Bombay beat T. J. L. Thompson of Poona easily by 2" 1/2" lengths in final in 5 secs. Junior Sculls half mile. R. E. Lines beat H. Alcock after leading throughout by 6 lengths. Time 4 minutes 1 sec. Senior pairs half mile for Oxenham Challenge Cups. In final heat 3rd Sappers and Miners beat West Kents by 3 lengths in 3 minutes 33 secs. Junior Pairs Half Mile. 3rd Sappers and Miners beat West Kents in final by 2" 1/2" lengths. Time 4 minutes 9 secs. Canoe Race 200 yards. Capt. and Mrs. Dobbie won final heat from four other competing boats. Mixed double Sculls quarters mile. Major A. S. M. Winder, Mrs. Winder and Miss Ogorman Cox beat H Alcock, Miss Slater and Miss Andy Cox in final by 1" 1/2" lengths in 1 min. 59 secs Cutter Race half mile. British N. C. O's. of 3rd Sappers beat D. Company West Kents after a close finish by three feet. Dongola race of 100 yards was won by Capt. Lines Boat from among four competitors.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

Why Baby cries

Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him; the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete food from birth.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Don't buy Baby's Feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording for consumption in the tropics'. The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Joseph Nathan & Co. Limited, London & New Zealand.

GOODRICH Tyres.

CORD and FABRIC.

Prices Reduced from February 20th 1923.

	Cord Rs.	Cord as.	Fabric. Rs.	Fabric. as.
710 X 90	75	4	65	0
760 X 90	87	4	70	0
815 X 105	115	0	97	0
820 X 120	144	12	112	0
880 X 120	157	0	114	0
895 X 135	196	12	170	0
Straight Sided.				
32 X 3½	136	12	90	0
31 X 4	144	0		
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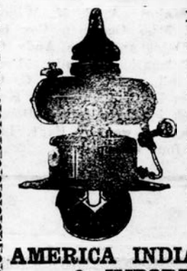

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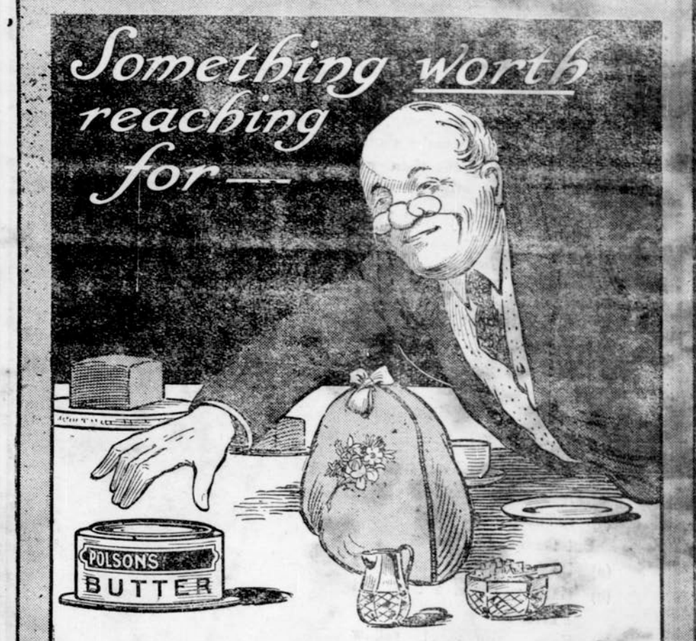

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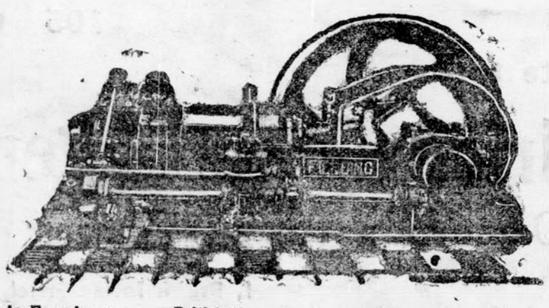

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